

YEAR BOOK
of
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1951



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YEAR BOOK
of
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1913-1951



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AUDITORS

MR. MAXWELL C. COUTTS, R.I.A.	MR. SYDNEY M. HULBIG, C.A.
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Note: The President is ipso facto a member of all Committees.

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Foreword

It is our privilege once again to extend a friendly greeting through the medium of the Year Book to all our members and to express the hope that in the course of the approaching season conditions, controllable and otherwise, will enable our Roses to repeat their magnificent performance of 1950.

To all those who have contributed articles or have otherwise assisted in the preparation of material included in this volume we express our gratitude, together with our hope that, with respect to future Editions, members in greater numbers will actively participate in the preparatory work by contributing articles, or failing that, by suggesting subjects which they would like to have discussed. Comments and criticism will be welcome provided they are constructive.

We also acknowledge gratefully the support extended by our advertisers without whose co-operation the publication of our Year Book would not be possible. We suggest once again to our members that they neglect no opportunity to patronize these advertisers, at the same time indicating that their patronage is in recognition of the support which has been accorded the Society's work.

. . The Editor

The Annual Meeting, 1950

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Auditorium of the Main Branch, Toronto Public Library, on Wednesday evening, November 29th, 1950. The President, Mr. Fred F. Dufton of Cobourg, occupied the Chair and welcomed the Members and their friends who were in attendance.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, December 5, 1949:

On the motion of Mr. P. L. Whytock, seconded by Mrs. M. C. Hooper, the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Society held on December 5, 1949, were taken as read.

President's Address

I should like to welcome all the members and their guests who are present here this evening. We have a very interesting speaker and I am sure we will all spend an enjoyable evening.

It is the annual privilege of the President of your Society to attempt to correlate all the important happenings of the past year and present them to you at this time. The reports of the various committees (to be presented later) relieves me of much of the onus for giving you in detail the Society's activities in 1950. I touch only the high spots.

This has been an excellent season for rose growing. Although personally my own roses received a cruel blow during the winter of 1949-50 and were slow in recuperating during the spring, I believe that the majority of the members had a most successful season, with roses being cut as late as the second week in November. We had adequate moisture throughout the year and no summer drought as in 1949 and the plants flourished. Amid such excellent growing conditions, interest in the Rose was kept at a high pitch and along with it, interest in your Society.

Thanks to the efforts of the Membership Committee, membership in the Society has increased during 1950 in spite of higher fees. This reflects great credit on the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Arthur Norton. I would reiterate my predecessor's plea that each member try to obtain one new member during the next year. The added membership would put the

Society in a much healthier position financially and make the Society more truly representative of Rose Growers in Canada.

The peak of our Activities in any year is, of course, the Rose Show. This year's show, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr. Whytock and his Committee, was one of the most successful in the Society's history, certainly the best in the post-war period. It was necessary, due to the late spring to move the date of the Show back a week, but, in contrast to 1949, we were blest in June with sufficient rainfall and sun and the roses were at their best for the event. The most heartening aspect of the Show to me was the number of members who entered roses in the various classes. I can't recall a show which had as many individual entries. This interest by so many members, both large and small growers, is most encouraging and it is to be hoped that every member will have at least one entry in the 1951 show. I sincerely trust that next year I shall be among them. Entries arrived from England, the U.S.A., and from the West Coast of Canada. The English entries emphasize just how much prestige your Society has on an international plane. We have increased in stature considerably, not only locally, but also world wide.

The Show was very well attended and our hats must be lifted to the Publicity Committee which did such an excellent job in publicizing the show, particularly to Miss Mabel Stoakley, pinch-hitting for the Chairman, Mr. C. Allen Snowdon, after he had moved to Ottawa. I would think that our Finance Committee will point out later that the Show from a financial point of view was much better than usual.

Next only to the Show in importance is the publication of our Year Book. The 1949 edition was of such excellent quality and so well received that we hardly dared dream that it could be surpassed. Believe it or not the 1950 edition did just that. Mr. Webster, the Editor, has carried on this work with such tireless energy and such ability that the thanks of every member is due him. I am afraid that few of us realize the amount of work in writing, compiling and editing that goes into such a publication as our Year Book. When I add that the Editor was also responsible for most of the advertising obtained you will realize the magnitude of his task. I would exhort all members to give Mr. Webster their co-operation in every way that he might desire, to get the 1951 edition ready. I have reference especially to the "Clearing House." Advertising revenue increased in this medium and perhaps later it will

be shown in our financial statement by our Honorary Treasurer that the net cost of our Year Book was much less than in the previous year. Our thanks, Mr. Editor, for the interesting and timely bulletins which we received during the year.

Mention should be made of the Society going abroad for competition. I refer to Mrs. C. T. Wilson's visit to the Potomac Rose Society's show in Washington, D.C. at the end of September and her success with Ontario grown roses. Congratulations, Mrs. Wilson!

Reference should be made to the passing of Mr. John Hall, last spring, a loss which the Society continues to feel.

It might be in order to say a word regarding the work of the various hybridizers. Many worthwhile new varieties are finding their way into commerce and I believe we are on the eve of bigger and better things as far as the Rose is concerned. At present, the French growers seem to be in the van and have recently introduced many beautiful varieties.

Now, if you will permit me, I shall gaze into my crystal ball and see what we may expect in 1951. Unfortunately, my vision seems blurred by the tense international situation. However, as I said before, with each member's co-operation, it is to be expected that our membership will increase and if the interest displayed in 1950 is a criterion, the number of non-renewals will be lower than in former years. Now that more members have got their feet wet as far as exhibiting roses is concerned, the 1951 Show, the weather-man co-operating, should even excel our 1950 effort. You do not need a great number of roses to exhibit, in fact the larger grower struggles under a handicap in as much as he cannot devote the time to each plant that the owner of a smaller number of plants can do. With more members, a better Show, an excellent Year Book, our financial position should continue to improve in 1951. This should allow us to offer each member better service and usefulness, with its resulting closer ties amongst the membership. Yes, 1951 should be another milestone in the progress of The Rose Society of Ontario.

Before closing I should like to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the membership as a whole for the support which I have received. My special thanks to the members of the Board of Directors for their aid so cheerfully given and to the various Committee Chairmen who had their Committees functioning so well. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Berry and

the Associate Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Wilson, performed their duties in a most capable manner. Theirs has been a most difficult task well done. My thanks to you both.

In closing, I should like also to extend to you all, my sincere wish for a happy and prosperous 1951. May the quality of your Roses exceed your fondest hopes and may our Society flourish in the coming Year.

November 29th, 1950

The Treasurer's Report

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Stewart B. Bartlett, C.A., tendered his report to the Members, indicating some improvement in the financial position of the Society over last year. A detailed report appears at the conclusion of the references to this Annual Meeting. Mr. Bartlett's motion for the adoption of his report was seconded by Mr. P. L. Whytock and carried unanimously.

Mr. Arthur A. Norton then addressed the Chair and called attention to the work of the Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Associate Secretary and the Auditors during the year, concluding his remarks with a proposal that a motion of appreciation of the Members of the Society for the diligence and efficiency with which these honorary officers had carried out their duties, coupling with this an expression of appreciation to the Auditors, Mr. Maxwell C. Coutts, R.I.A. and Mr. Sydney M. Hulbig, C.A. for their efforts, be presented. Seconded by Mr. A. E. Brown, the proposal received the acceptance and hearty approval of the Members present.

Appointment of Auditors

Mr. S. B. Bartlett asked leave to express his personal appreciation of the co-operation given him by the Auditors and presented a motion that Messrs. M. C. Coutts and S. M. Hulbig be re-appointed as the Society's Auditors for 1951. Seconded by Dr. A. H. Rolph, the motion carried unanimously.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Programme and Publicity Committee

Miss Mabel Stoakley, Vice-Chairwoman of the Publicity Committee, who has so ably carried on the administration of the Committee's work following Mr. Snowdon's departure for

his new home in Ottawa, presented her report which is given in its entirety elsewhere in the Year Book. Her motion for its acceptance, promptly seconded by Mr. C. R. Stephenson, was enthusiastically endorsed.

Membership Committee

Mr. Arthur A. Norton, Chairman of the Membership Committee, in presenting his report drew attention to the increasing interest in the activities of the Society evidenced in the larger membership roll. A total of 97 New Members enrolled during the year. This number added to 251 former members, who renewed their memberships, along with 45 Life Members, brought the total membership to 393, a net gain for the year of 64 members. Interesting to note is the distribution of the new memberships enrolled: Life 2, Sustaining 2, Active 39, Associate 51, Affiliates 3. A warm welcome to our New Members and especially to our new Affiliates: Port Arthur Horticultural Society, St. Clair Horticultural Society, Toronto and the St. Thomas Horticultural Society. Greetings friends.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the passing of two of our Life Members in the persons of Mrs. A. B. Patterson and Mrs. J. B. Thomson. Mrs. M. C. Hooper seconded Mr. Norton's motion for the acceptance of his report.

Exhibition Committee

Mr. P. L. Whytock, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, presented an exceptionally interesting report, which will be found in the following pages in this Year Book. His motion for acceptance, seconded by Mrs. C. T. Wilson, carried unanimously.

Publications Committee

Report of Mrs. A. J. Webster, Chairman, follows hereunder: There is little to be added to the evidence already before the members in the form of the Year Book and four issues of The Rose Bulletin. Such comment as I have heard with respect to these publications has been favourable although I am well aware that, with more funds at our disposal and with wider distribution of effort, improvements could be brought about. It would be helpful if the members would suggest subjects which they would like to have discussed in the Year Book, at the same time indicating whether they would be willing to write the suggested articles. It would be appreciated, also, if the members would report any unusual experiences connected with their Rose-growing activities which they consider might be of interest to others. Ours is a widely scattered membership

and the Society's publications represent excellent media for the exchange of ideas and for recording observations from which other growers, possibly less experienced, could benefit. In the past, advantage has not been taken of this opportunity to any appreciable extent. I invite, therefore, an increased measure of co-operation in connection with the publications.

Finance Committee

Mr. Frank C. Teskey, Chairman of the Committee, referred to the Honorary Treasurer's encouraging report, pointing out the substantial improvement which had been made in the cash position during the year, largely the result of the splendid efforts of the Membership Committee in attracting new members, the Publications Committee in producing a Year Book almost entirely self-sustaining and the Exhibition Committee in staging a Rose Show which attracted such attention as to be itself almost self-sustaining, also.

Supported by Dr. A. H. Rolph, Mr. Teskey's motion carried unanimously.

Report of the President's Nominating Committee

The President, Mr. Dufton, called upon Mr. Arthur J. Webster to present the report of the President's Nominating Committee for the election of Directors of the Society for the coming year. In presenting his report Mr. Webster drew attention to the absence from the lists of nominees of the name of one of the pillars of the Society, in the person of Lt. Col. Hugh A. Rose, who has served the Society for many years in almost every office, including the Presidency several times and on every working Committee. Continuing poor health makes it imperative that he conserve his energies and it is with regret that his name is withdrawn. The names of the members proposed for election as Directors of the Society were then read.

Additional nominations were invited from those present and the Chairman on receiving no response to this request, asked for a motion electing the Members named as Directors of the Society for the year 1951. Mrs. R. H. Max addressed the Chair and moved, with Mr. C. R. Stephenson seconding, that the following Members of the Society be elected as Directors for the year 1951—Dr. J. H. Baillie, M.D., Islington, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A., Toronto, Mr. J. H. Berry, A.C.I.S., Leaside, Mr. A. E. Brown, Toronto, Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, Toronto, Mr. F. F. Dufton, Cobourg, Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Toronto,

Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Mr. A. A. Norton, Toronto, Mr. Lewis Nunn, Hamilton, Mr. J. M. Philp, Toronto, Dr. A. H. Rolph, M.D., Weston, Mr. C. Allen Snowdon, Ottawa, Miss Mabel Stoakley, Toronto, Mr. J. C. Taylor, B.S.A., Guelph, Mr. F. C. Teskey, Clarkson, Mr. E. W. Tyrrill, K.C., Fort Erie, Mr. A. J. Webster, Toronto, Mr. P. L. Whytock, Port Credit, Mr. E. H. Wilkinson, Toronto, Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Willowdale.

The motion carried unanimously and the President in accepting the decision of the Membership took the opportunity to thank Mr. Webster and his Committee for their work in preparing the nominations and also the new Directors for their acceptance of the responsibilities of this office.

Address

Mr. James C. Taylor, B.S.A. of the Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressed the members on the subject: "New Thoughts on Shrubs for Canadian Gardens."

Our speaker, a Director of the Society, was introduced by Mr. Webster, who spoke of Mr. Taylor's work with the College since his arrival in Canada some years ago. He mentioned with regret the necessity of discontinuing the Test Garden at Guelph.

Mr. Taylor's address while not devoted entirely to the place of Roses amongst the shrubs in Canadian gardens, was most interesting and informative. The coloured slides portraying the subject matter gave many ideas of a general nature, helpful to those of us who are still garden building. Dr. J. H. Baillie thanked the speaker most appropriately for this interesting address.

The appreciation of the Members for the comfortable facilities of the Auditorium was again recorded in a motion proposed by Mr. F. Russell Dufton and heartily endorsed by all those present, expressing to the Chief Librarian, Mr. C. R. Sanderson and his courteous Staff, our sincere and grateful thanks for the privilege of conducting our Annual Meeting under such pleasant conditions.

The President in adjourning the meeting thanked the members and friends for their support of this meeting and expressed the hope that King Winter would treat their roses kindly and that the New Year would bring greater serenity through our association with our gardens.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The efforts of our Committee were centred largely upon obtaining adequate publicity for The Annual Rose Show, and we shall report under the headings of paid and contributed space—

NEWSPAPERS—Display advertisements—40 lines each—were scheduled three times in each of the three Toronto dailies—The Globe and Mail, the Star, and the Telegram; and one insertion each in the Hamilton Spectator, Oshawa Times and the St. Catharines Standard. The same copy appeared once in the Etobicoke, Port Credit and West Toronto papers, and in the Leaside and Scarborough group.

Mr. A. J. Webster wrote an excellent article, entitled “A Success Story,” as only Mr. Webster could do—about the history of our Society and the plans for this year’s Show on June 27th. This story was sent to the papers receiving paid advertisements for editorial comment and publication in the news columns.

Our Committee arranged to meet with members of the Press and Radio Executives, at which time a rose was presented to each guest through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Berry. Mr. Webster outlined plans for the Rose Show, and the “Success Story” was distributed to the guests.

You will have read the splendid articles which followed; by “The Homemaker” of The Globe and Mail on June 23rd and June 30th; by Margaret Aitken “Between You and Me” in the Telegram on June 20th; in the “Distaff Side” column of Saturday Night on July 11th, and you will have seen the attractive illustrations which followed the Show in The Globe and Mail and the Telegram on June 28th. Miss Agatha Geddes contributed space in two issues each of “Royal Yorker” and the “King Edward”, on June 12th and 19th—bulletins of the week’s events which are distributed to guests in those hotels.

From the radio stations, we were given time in the following programmes: Mr. A. E. Cox and Miss June Dennis on C.J.B.C.; Mrs. Kate Aitken and Mr. Lloyd Moore on C.F.R.B.; Miss Mona Gould on C.B.L., and Miss Leigh Stubbs on C.H.U.M.

DISPLAY CARDS—A large number of display cards were delivered through the kindness of Mr. Webster to the various branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, and by

members of the Committee to florists' shops and stores with whom we do business.

The thanks of our committee are due to Mr. Webster, Mr. Berry and to Mr. Philp who helped in valuable contacts for publicity.

Mabel Stoakley,
Vice-Chairman, Publicity Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

It is my very happy privilege to say a few words regarding this year's activities of the Exhibition Committee, covering as it does one of the most encouraging periods of our Society's history. It has been this Committee's main job during the past few years to take care of the Annual Rose Exhibition—a task by its very nature dependent for its success on a number of uncontrollable factors—the whims of Mother Nature being of course by far the greatest. This year our action in delaying the date of the Show for a full week brought its full reward.

A fine summer day greeted the efforts of some 47 exhibitors—staging over 260 individual competitive exhibits with well over 1,000 competitive blooms—add to this the several hundred professionally and commercially grown roses of both outdoor and indoor varieties—as well as the fine perennial display at the entrance foyer and you have the setting of our 1950 Show on June 27th last.

Thanks to our hard working colleagues on the Publicity Committee, the general public responded in fine style—some 890 persons paying for admissions at the Auditorium box office—several hundred more obtained tickets through our Members using the special Members Tickets provided.

Particularly interesting were the non-competitive air-borne displays from Eddies' in Vancouver, B.C., and from Harkness & Sons, Rose Gardens at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England. Not to be outdone by the big fellows were the competitive air-borne displays from the gardens of Mr. Norman Rogers, Sussex, England; Mr. Archie Selwood, of Vancouver, B.C., and Mr. George Nunn, of Sidney, B.C.,—all of them encouraging us to hope for future keen competition in these classes.

There was an International flavour too in our Show this year. Prominent among the exhibitors and prize-winners were our old friend, Professor A. H. MacAndrews from Syracuse, N.Y., and a new friend, Mr. Irving Hockenberger, from Webster, N.Y.

I would like to say here how much we appreciated the work

of Mrs. M. C. Hooper, who staged a series of non-competitive Rose Arrangements which attracted a great deal of interest. We do owe our sincere thanks also to the Dale Estate, Limited, for their kindness in providing the beautiful displays of Roses seen on the front stage—to our friends at Sheridan's who, under the guidance of Mr. Stensson and party, made our entrance foyer a door of welcome. Our Queen City too was ably represented by the fine display of outdoor grown Roses from the gardens under the care of the City Parks Department—our thanks to Commissioner Walter Love, for his fine community spirit.

The much improved growing season (although a little late) resulted in some excellent blooms, the prize for the finest—the P. H. Mitchell Trophy, going to Mr. Arthur A. Norton of Toronto for a very beautiful specimen of McGredy's Yellow—a Rose by the way which has taken high place in many of this year's exhibitions all over the Continent. Competition for the Harry Oakes' Trophy, awarded for the highest aggregate score, was very keen this year—in spite of our worthy President's absence from the field. When the returns were all in it was found that Mr. Arthur J. Webster led the field with Mr. E. W. Tyrrill of Fort Erie running a close second. Honours in the special Air-borne Section were shared—Mr. Rogers of England and Mr. Selwood of Canada receiving an equal number of points.

This report would not be complete without a word of sincere appreciation to those outside our Society who donated generously of their time, effort and substance to help put the Show over. I refer to the Judges, without whose able assistance competition for the numerous awards would not be possible—the Staff of the Eaton Auditorium for the splendid co-operation in the staging of the Show, and many other friends who so cheerfully gave their assistance. Then, too, we should like to thank the members and friends who assisted in a financial way, as you have heard from the Treasurer's report.

To the Members of the Exhibition Committee and to the several assisting Committees who worked so hard for a successful Show, may I express my sincere personal thanks for the willing spirit and co-operation so evident in the carrying out of this project.

Mr. Chairman it does give me a great deal of pleasure indeed to move the adoption of this report.

P. L. Whytock,
Chairman—Exhibition Committee

Financial Statement

Income

Memberships.....	\$1,032.00	
Advertising—Year Book.....	621.65	
Rose Exhibition.....	954.00	
Donations—General.....	3.50	
	<hr/>	\$2,611.15

Disbursements

Year Book—Printing, etc.....	873.27	
Bulletins.....	126.41	
Stenography and Secretarial.....	145.09	
Stationery and Postage.....	84.40	
Meeting Expenses.....	36.20	
Rose Exhibition.....	968.03	
Miscellaneous.....	30.99	
	<hr/>	\$2,264.39

Surplus for Period—being excess of
Receipts over Disbursements.....

346.76	
<hr/>	
<u>\$2,611.15</u>	<u>\$2,611.15</u>

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Cash on Hand, 30th November, 1949..	\$ 17.66	
Surplus for Period.....	346.76	
Cash on Hand, 15th November, 1950..		\$ 364.42
	<hr/>	
	<u>\$ 364.42</u>	<u>\$ 364.42</u>

ROSE EXHIBITION

Receipts

Tickets.....	\$645.50
Entry Fees.....	35.00
Auction Sale.....	144.00
Donations.....	129.50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$954.00</u>

Disbursements

Advertising and Publicity....	\$403.25
Auditorium Rent, etc.....	435.94
Trophy Expenses, Prizes, etc.	47.48
Miscellaneous.....	81.36
	<hr/>
	<u>\$968.03</u>

Toronto, Ontario
November 27th, 1950.

To The Members of The Rose Society of Ontario:

We have made an examination of the Society's books and accounts, closed on November 15th, 1950, in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1950.

In our opinion the accompanying statement of Revenue and Expenditure correctly reflects the net revenue of the Society for the year then ended.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. Hulbig

M. C. Coutts.

Auditors

Awards at the 1950 Rose Show

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1.	No Entries		
2.	No Entries		
3.	No Entries		
4.	No Entries		
5.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Award	No Award
6.	Mr. D. C. Patton	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill	No Award
7.	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. Irving Hockenberger
8.	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Award
9.	No Entries		
10.	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Award
11.	No Entries		
12.	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Dr. J. H. Baillie	No Award
13.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
14.	Mr. D. C. Patton	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. A. J. Webster
15.	Mr. D. C. Patton	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	No Award
16.	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill	No Award
17.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill	No Award
18.	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. Alan Dignan	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill
19.	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. J. Selby Carter	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill
20.	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. Thos. Pocklington	Mr. I. Hockenberger
21.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. I. Hockenberger
22.	Mr. I Hockenberger	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	No Award
23.	Mr. D. C. Patton	Mr. I. Hockenberger	Mr. Thos. Pocklington
24.	Mr. Arthur A. Norton	Mrs. Helen Booth	Mr. Irvin Cowie
25.	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. I. Hockenberger	Mr. E. W. Tyrrill
26.	Mr. Chas. Ruze	Mrs. George Snead	Mrs. R. H. Max
27.	Mr. Chas. Ruze	Mrs. George Snead	Mrs. R. H. Max
28.	No Entries		
29.	Mrs. A. L. Meynell	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Mrs. James Sloan
30.	Mr. E. H. Wilkinson	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mrs. Helen Booth
31.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mr. E. H. Wilkinson	Miss Lucy West
32.	Mr. E. H. Wilkinson	Mr. H. H. Wickett	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
33.	Mr. A. A. Norton	No Award	No Award
34.	Mrs. R. H. Max	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Award
35.	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mr. A. J. Webster
36.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Dr. J. H. Baillie	No Award
37.	Mr. D. C. Patton	No Award	No Award
38.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	No Award

39. Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mr. Sam McDowell	No Award
40. Mr. S. McDowell	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mr. J. S. Carter
41. Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. A. J. Webster
42. Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mr. A. J. Webster
43. Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
44. Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. S. McDowell	Mr. A. J. Webster
45. Mr. Thos. Pocklington	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mr. A. J. Webster
46. Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. G. A. H. Burn	Mrs. C. T. Wilson
47. Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. E. W. Tyrrell
48. Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Award
49. Mr. E. W. Tyrrell	Mr. I. Hockenberger	Mr. J. T. Cowley
50. Mr. A. A. Norton	No Award	No Award
51. Mr. S. B. Bartlett	No Award	No Award
52. Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. E. W. Tyrrell
53. Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
54. Mr. Thos. Pocklington	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mrs. G. G. Adam
55. Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Dr. J. H. Baillie
56. Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Dr. J. H. Baillie
57. Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. A. A. Norton	No Award
58. Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. D. C. Patton
59. No Entries Special Airborne Exhibits		
60. Mr. A. Norman Rogers	Mr. Archie Selwood	Mr. George Nunn
St. Leonards-on-Sea,	Vancouver,	Sidney,
Sussex, England	British Columbia	British Columbia
61. Mr. A. N. Rogers	Mr. A. Selwood	Mr. G. Nunn
62. Mr. A. Selwood	Mr. G. Nunn	Mr. A. N. Rogers

The Arthur J. Webster Challenge Trophy for maximum points in the Airborne competition was shared by Mr. A. Norman Rogers and Mr. Archie Selwood, each with 7 points.

The P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the Best Rose in The Show was awarded to Mr. Arthur A. Norton of Toronto for a specimen bloom of McGredy's Yellow.

The Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate score of points was awarded to Mr. Arthur J. Webster of Toronto.

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1951

CLASSES	PRIZES
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL	
Class	
1. Display of outdoor grown Roses, not less than 12 varieties, correctly named 2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety or varieties (Indoor grown).	Do
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)	
3. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Non-competitive display only Challenge Trophy Dunlop & Sons Ltd.
4. Collection of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six or more than 12 varieties, three stems of each variety, correctly and legibly named, shown in separate vases.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O. Do
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses) See Rules	Do
5. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup
6. Twelve blooms, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than six varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Diploma..... Diploma....
7. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s or T's excluded) any variety or varieties, correctly named, to be shown in vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Challenge Cup S. McGredy & Son Silver Medal The R.S. of O.

Bronze Medal
The R.S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	Challenge Trophy Kent's Limited	Do	Do
8. Ten Cream or White Roses, H.T. or H.P., correctly named, to be shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)			
9. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six and not exceeding 12 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1946.	Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Diploma.....
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) See Rules			
Hybrid Perpetuals			
10. Exhibit of H.P.'s not fewer than 6 or more than 12 blooms of at least three varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Cup	Diploma.....	Do
Hybrid Teas			
11. Fifteen H.T.'s separate varieties, correctly named, shown in individual vases. (This class open to all members except commercial Rose growers.)	Challenge Trophy H. M. Eddie & Sons, Ltd.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.
12. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than 6 varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup Fred A. Kent	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
13. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in vase.	Challenge Trophy Miss Vera McCann	Do	Do
14. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do
15. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do	Do
16. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES		
Climbers	Challenge Cup, The Canadian Bank of Commerce (Three year Challenge)	Do	Do
17. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded) three stems or sprays of each variety, shown in vases, one variety per vase, correctly and legibly named.			
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) See Rules			
Hybrid Perpetuals	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O. Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Diploma..... Do	Diploma..... Do
18. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.			
19. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.			
Hybrid Teas	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O. John H. Dunlop Memorial Trophy Challenge Trophy Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Cup H. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd. Challenge Trophy Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden	Do Do Do Do Do Do	Do Do Do Do Do Do
20. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.			
21. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.			
22. Twelve H.T.'s, at least three varieties, shown in vases, correctly named.			
23. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.			
24. Specimen Bloom, correctly named, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration. (Blooms eligible for this Class will be the winners of Classes 24(a), 24(b), 24(c), 24(d) and 24(e).)			
(a) Specimen Bloom, Red, other requirements as in Class 24.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES
(b) Specimen Bloom, Pink, other requirements as in Class 24. (c) Specimen Bloom, White or Cream, other requirements as in Class 24. (d) Specimen Bloom, Yellow, other requirements as in Class 24. (e) Specimen Bloom, Bicolour or Multicolour, other requirements as in Class 24. 25. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Perpetual, correctly named, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O. Do Do Do Do The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy
OPEN TO AMATEURS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS	
26. One H.T., any variety, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O. Do
27. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Diploma..... Do
28. Exhibit of six Blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases.	Diploma..... Silver Medal The R.S. of O.
OPEN TO AMATEUR WOMEN MEMBERS	
29. Best Vase of Roses, must be grown and exhibited by a woman.	Challenge Trophy Mrs. P. A. Thomson Diploma.....
NOVICE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses) See Rules	
30. Specimen Bloom, H.T., shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Do
31. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES
32. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses) (Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists)	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.
33. Most beautiful basket of Roses, any type, minimum of 20 stems and a maximum of 30.	Diploma
34. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Do
In classes 35 to 43, inclusive, blooms may be displayed in a vase, bowl or other suitable container.	W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Challenge Trophy Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy
35. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Do
36. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Do
37. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Do
38. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Challenge Trophy Sir Edward W. Beatty
39. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	Challenge Trophy The Hon. W. D. Ross
40. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Red (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.
41. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	Do
42. Arrangement of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, single.	Rose Bowl Mrs. Schuyler Snively Silver Medal The R.S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	Silver Medal The R.S. of O. Challenge Trophy Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash MC Challenge Trophy F. Barry Hayes J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy Challenge Trophy Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson Challenge Trophy Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy King Edward Hotel Silver Medal The R.S. of O. Diploma..... Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
43. Arrangement of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double.			
44. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.		Do	Do
45. Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.		Do	Do
46. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.		Do	Do
47. Small Decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.		Do	Do
48. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, H.T.'s, arrangement to count.		Do	Do
49. Most beautiful basket of Red Roses, any size.		Do	Do
50. Most beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size.		Do	Do
51. Arrangement of Roses suitable for a mantel, in tints and tones of one colour.		Do	Do
52. Gentleman's Boutonniere		Do	Do
53. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6 ft. by 4 ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material		Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES	
<p>may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show, in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	Challenge Trophy Miss Mabel Stoakley	Diploma.....
<p>54. Luncheon Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage, flower receptacle and luncheon cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4 ft. by 2½ ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Do
SPECIAL CLASSES	A. Alan Gow, Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do
<p>(Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists)</p>	Rose Bowl Mrs. Campbell Reaves	Do
<p>55. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance, correctly named.</p> <p>56. Three fragrant Roses, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named.</p>		
<p>57. Six Fragrant Red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase, correctly named.</p> <p>(Note:—The above three classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, and 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.)</p>		

CLASSES	PRIZES		
58. Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Noisettes, Musks, Rugosas, Bourbons, Albas, Gallicas, Damascenas, etc., or their hybrids.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do
59. Open to Commercial Growers Only To exhibitors staging decorative floral displays of Roses, and/or other flowers, not otherwise in competition, the Society will award a Gold Filled Medal, a Silver Gilt Medal, and/or a Bronze Medal. Awards to be made on basis of merit, and not to be awarded unless in the opinion of the judges the exhibits are worthy.	Non-Competitive		
Basis of Judging Class 59			
Quality of Material.....	75 points		
Naming, grouping and arrangement.....	25 points		
To qualify for a Gold Medal award, a minimum of 90 points must be scored.	85	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
60. Open to Air-borne Exhibits Only (Transportation expenses for the undermentioned three classes will be absorbed by the Society) Specimen Bloom, H.T., any variety, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.		
61. Three Blooms, H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Do		
	Diploma.....		
	Do		
	Diploma.....		
	Do		

CLASSES	PRIZES		
62. Six Blooms, H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase. For maximum points in Classes 60, 61 and 62:	Silver Medal The R.S. of O. Challenge Trophy A. J. Webster	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
BEST ROSE IN SHOW To be selected from any entry except Classes 1, 2, and 59.	Challenge Trophy P. H. Mitchell		
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE Winner of the highest aggregate score of points.	Challenge Trophy Sir Harry Oakes		

Note: Winners of Medals may, if they so elect, receive credit notes to the value of (a) \$3.00 in place of a Silver Medal and (b) \$1.50 in place of a Bronze Medal for nursery stock or other garden accessories, which credit notes will be honoured by any of our advertisers in the Year Book, by arrangement.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

Exhibition Classes	POINTS	Decorative Classes	POINTS
Colour.....	20	General Decorative Effect.....	60
Form and Substance.....	30	Consistency to Schedule.....	10
Fragrance.....	15	Suitability of Container.....	10
Foliage.....	15	Structural Design.....	15
Stem.....	10	Chromatic Design (colour harmony).....	15
Size.....	10	Originality.....	10
		Quality of bloom.....	40
	100		100

For purposes of this Show the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

Professional—comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

Semi-Professional—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit but who keep gardeners not otherwise employed.

Semi-Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by them.

Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

Novice—comprising Amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

Note: Amateurs may compete in the Semi-Amateur and Semi-Professional classes, and Semi-Amateurs in the Semi-Professional, but the latter two may not compete in the Amateur classes.

In all classes except Numbers 53 and 54, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12:00 noon, in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All Roses must be grown by exhibitor.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T's, H.T.'s, H.P.'s and other exhibition types must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms; evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g. should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award would be set aside, the third prize winner move up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Classes 1, 2, 3 and 59 exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Rose Society of Ontario.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

Note:—The Exhibition Committee provides holders and vases; also uniform labels where the classes must be named, but if you are showing Roses in baskets or bowls you must provide your own, leaving them, with your Exhibit, until the Show is over in the evening. Only Rose foliage is allowed.

Note:—The R.S.O. boxes, to be used in several classes, are hollow wooden boxes, which will be supplied by The Rose Society of Ontario, the lids of which are covered with moss and pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass tubes containing water.

The Annual Rose Show

By The Editor

Our Annual Rose Show, held on 27th June last, was undoubtedly the finest post-war event of its kind and it was carried to a successful conclusion without a hitch. Mr. Whytock's Exhibition Committee functioned like a well-oiled machine and even the weather man was pleasantly co-operative. The average quality of bloom was high and the numbers of entries and of exhibitors were well in excess of those of 1948 and 1949 although still somewhat below the figures of several pre-war shows. The public response, also, was gratifying and Rose interest appeared to be at a high level amongst the visitors who thronged Eaton's Auditorium throughout the afternoon and evening. We cannot recall a previous occasion when visitors found it necessary—as they did at the 1950 Rose Show—to line up in order that they might have an opportunity of carefully inspecting a number of the exhibits. Members of the Committee were constantly in demand to answer questions. From a financial standpoint the Rose Show revenue from all sources practically met the expenses as will be observed from a perusal of the Financial Statement appearing elsewhere herein.

The Rose Show of 1950 was noteworthy as a Tri-International event for the first time in the Society's history. While appreciative of the excellent response which Ontario members made to our appeal for support we desire particularly to commend the participation in the competition by several of our members who reside at far distant points. It seems appropriate, therefore, to mention the entries in the Air-borne Section of Mr. A. Norman Rogers, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England, Mr. Archie Selwood, Vancouver and Mr. George Nunn, Sidney, B.C., also the entries in other classes of Prof. A. H. MacAndrews, Syracuse, N.Y. and Mr. Irving Hockenberger, Webster, N.Y. We are pleased to record that all of these far-distant exhibitors were amongst the prize-winners and we hope that they and still others will be with us again in 1951.

It is regrettable that the President's magnificent garden was not represented at the Show. With its location in Muskoka and with a somewhat backward spring Mr. Dufton's Roses were still in the bud stage on 27th June. Conspicuous by his absence, also, was that veteran of past Wars of the Roses, Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland. We trust that both

Col. Rose and Mr. Dufton will find it possible to exhibit next year. Confidentially, had they been able to stage heavy entries at the recent Rose Show, Mr. Whytock would have been embarrassed in finding space in the Auditorium for all the material!

Several commercial exhibits were staged and these attracted much attention from the members and the general public. We particularly desire to thank Messrs. R. Harkness & Co., Hitchin, Herts., England, who sent over by air a fine display of the lovely new scarlet-crimson Hybrid Tea, Ena Harkness, and the Hybrid Polyantha, Frensham; Messrs. H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, Vancouver, who sent, also by air, about 150 blooms of the newer varieties amongst which Spek's Yellow (also known as Golden Sceptre) was much admired; Messrs. The Sheridan Nurseries Limited, old friends of the Society, who once again staged an attractive display of peonies and other material; The Dale Estate Limited, Brampton, whose immaculate and well arranged Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Polyanthas added much to the colourful scene. We are also indebted to Mr. Walter Love, Parks Commissioner for the City of Toronto, who set up a fine display of blooms from the Civic Garden at Exhibition Park, and to Mrs. M. C. Hooper, whose decorative floral arrangements were the object of close scrutiny and sincere admiration from present and prospective exhibitors in the Decorative Section.

Music from the great organ in the Auditorium added to the general enjoyment of the occasion and the Rose Show was brought to a conclusion with an auction sale of the blooms, Mr. Earl S. Dawe acting most capably as auctioneer. Members of the Committee and the exhibitors were exhausted by the end of the day but all were happy over the results.

Officials and staff of The T. Eaton Company Limited, were, as usual, entirely co-operative and helpful.

On behalf of the Society we desire to thank the exhibitors, the press, the radio commentators, the judges, the auctioneer and the general public for the contributions which they all made toward this successful event.

Symposium — In the Pink

By The Editor

While amongst Hybrid Teas of the red and yellow colour groups there are a number of outstanding varieties which are universally acknowledged, we suspected that this might not be true of the pink classification, and our suspicions have been confirmed by the wide diversity of opinion expressed by seventeen competent observers whom we have consulted.

With a view to determining what pink varieties enjoy the greatest popularity we requested twenty of our experienced members to submit lists of twelve sorts, arranged in order of preference and accompanied by brief notes outlining in each case the reasons for the choice. Our friends were asked to exclude from consideration copper-toned varieties such as Mrs. Sam McGredy and Mme. Cochet-Cochet, also varieties which are generally regarded as primarily useful for exhibition purposes only, i.e. Dame Edith Helen, William Moore and Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant. We also requested our correspondents to avoid inclusion of certain border-line cases, the colour of which varies widely according to soil, temperature and moisture conditions, such as Rubaiyat, Glory of Rome, Dunkirk and Charlotte Armstrong, which are often described as red but which more frequently qualify for inclusion in the dark pink group. Our view that Dame Edith Helen and William Moore are useful principally for the production of specimen blooms for exhibition purposes evidently is not shared by a number of the participants in the discussion as these varieties were included on several of the lists submitted and we find that the first-mentioned ranks sixth in the final summary!

The seventeen contributors to this discussion are as follows: Mr. A. Norman Rogers, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England; Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, N.Y.; Prof. A. H. MacAndrews, Syracuse, N.Y.; Mr. George Nunn, Sidney, B.C.; Mr. Archie Selwood and Mr. Ellwood C. Rice, both of Vancouver, B.C.; Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Mr. F. F. Dufton, Housey's Rapids, Ont.; Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. Charles T. Dew, Maple, Ont.; Mr. Emerson Mitchell, Windsor, Ont.; Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Willowdale, Ont.; Mr. D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.; Dr. A. H. Rolph, Weston, Ont.; Messrs. A. A. Norton and S. B. Bartlett, both of Toronto, and the Editor, also of Toronto. Two others

to whom we despatched copies of our enquiry did not reply and a third declined to enter into the discussion. We appreciate the co-operation of those who made this presentation possible.

In the lists submitted by the seventeen participants no less than 73 candidates for the Preferred Dozen were mentioned. In arriving at the final selections twelve points have been allotted for a first choice, eleven points for a second choice and so on down to one point for a twelfth choice. On this basis the results are as follows:

1. Picture (McGredy '32)	138 points
2. The Doctor (Howard & Smith '36)	86 "
3. Warrawee (Fitzhardinge '34)	69 "
4. Madame Butterfly (E. G. Hill '18)	66 "
5. Comtesse Vandal (Leenders '32)	65 "
6. Dame Edith Helen (Dickson '26)	62 "
7. Lady Sylvia (Stevens '26)	59 "
8. Eternal Youth (Aicardi '37)	58 "
(Eterna Giovanezza)	
9. Show Girl (Lammerts '46)	53 "
10. Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (McGredy '26)	50 "
11. Mrs. Henry Bowles (Chaplin '21)	36 "
12. Dainty Bess (Archer '25)	35 "

Picture: As will have been observed from the statistical record, this fine bedding Rose has clearly demonstrated its popularity amongst the commentators, enjoying a margin of 52 points over its nearest competitor. It headed the lists of five critics, ranked second on three reports, third on two and was mentioned on 15 out of 17 lists. Mr. Rogers, who placed Picture in third position, regards it as an excellent bedder, producing freely its perfectly-formed blooms of medium size on plants of vigorous growth. It is placed first by Messrs. Nunn and Selwood both of whom refer to its capacity for bloom production and the delightful form of the clear, rose-pink blooms, although Mr. Selwood has not detected much fragrance. Mr. Rice is in general agreement but describes the growth as low, neat and compact. Mrs. Gallagher emphasizes the delightful bud form and refers to the reflexing outer petals which accentuate the velvety softness of the blooms. She also admires the dark green foliage and claims that the blooms have moments of fragrance after rainfall or in the cool days of autumn. There is some question about its hardiness in the Laurentians but Mrs. Gallagher would not be willing to give it up. Messrs. Dufton, who placed it first, McNeill, Dew and

Mitchell all repeat the encomiums of the commentators quoted above but Mr. Mitchell considers that growth could well be more vigorous. Mrs. Wilson, who also places Picture at the head of her list, thinks highly of it but describes it as reasonably hardy which seems to indicate that she shares Mrs. Gallagher's views on that feature. Mr. Patton repeats all the praise lavished on Picture, adding that it is sweetly perfumed and that the beautiful foliage is highly resistant to disease. He also points out that the blooms are usually borne individually. Dr. Rolph, Mr. Bartlett and the Editor are substantially in agreement although we, like Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rice, find the growth lacking in vigour but neat and symmetrical in habit. We are also unable to detect much fragrance.

The Doctor: Mr. Rogers, who places this variety in fifth place, stresses its colour value and rich fragrance. He also finds it free-blooming but has noted susceptibility to black-spot. Mr. Davis, who accords it a similar numerical rating, considers it primarily an exhibition Rose but says it is grand when it comes right. Prof. MacAndrews pronounces it the nearest approach to true pink colour but he is dissatisfied with its growth and blooming habit—a view which the Editor shares. Mr. Nunn was on the point of discarding this variety but its recent fine performance has caused him to reconsider. He finds that it does better with light pruning. Messrs. Selwood and Rice both deplore the weak growth but consider that the sparkling colour and magnificent fragrance compensate for some of its shortcomings. Mr. Selwood obtains better results on a standard than on dwarf bushes. Mrs. Gallagher echoes the Vancouver comment, finding the blooms irresistible in spite of their scarcity and of weak growth. Messrs. Dufton, McNeill and Dew, who rate it fifth, fourth and twelfth respectively, all are intrigued by its glowing colour and lasting fragrance, although they admit lack of vigour. Mr. Mitchell removes his hat when he gazes at the huge, pure pink blooms although he mentions that the blooms fly open too rapidly for exhibition purposes, a point also made by Mr. McNeill, and with which we agree. Mr. Mitchell has also noted a tendency on the part of the large flowers to hang their heads. It is one of the few varieties, however, which retain their attractiveness when fully expanded. He ranks it seventh on his list. Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Patton both place it twelfth, each admiring the blooms but critical of its constitution. Mr. Bartlett shares these views although he placed it in seventh position. Mr. Norton and the Editor did not include it. We find the growth

weak although we cannot deny the beauty of the few blooms produced.

Warrawee: This Australian beauty was included on only seven lists, indicating that on those lists it received a high rating, also that it is not as well known as it should be. Mr. Nunn places it third and refers to the long, pointed shell-pink buds which are produced very freely. He considers it a fine bedding variety and adds that some of the fragrant blooms are of exhibition quality. He finds the growth very vigorous. It has earned the approval of Mrs. Gallagher who admires the large, double, fragrant blooms of pale pink on the outside with a deeper shade on the inner petals. She adds that this Rose lives up to its name which means "Rest Awhile" because of its peaceful appearance. Mr. Dufton places it second on account of its beautiful shell pink blooms produced in abundance on strong, healthy plants. He finds it extra good in autumn. Mr. Dufton's comment is repeated almost verbatim by Messrs. McNeill and Patton. The latter describes the fragrance as "spicy, old clove". Mr. Bartlett and the Editor concur in the foregoing comment. Along with Messrs. Dufton and Patton we feel that many growers are missing something in not planting this Rose in their gardens.

Madame Butterfly: We are extremely pleased to see that there is little evidence as yet of waning popularity of this grand old Rose. The "modernists" pass her by but we predict that she will survive many of the highly-advertised novelties of recent introduction. Mrs. Gallagher accords Madame Butterfly second place and refers almost affectionately to the fragrant, perfectly-formed blooms of exquisite pink shade and to the large, attractive foliage. She intimates, however, that there is a considerable lapse of time between crops of bloom. Mr. Dew, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Rolph all praise its reliable growth, its fragrance and the beauty of its blooms, particularly in the half-open stage. Mr. Patton, who accords it fifth position, regrets what he considers to be the gradual disappearance of this Rose from the scene. Like others who know it well he is enamoured of the charming, refined, fragrant blooms. He finds it capable of producing exhibition blooms if disbudded. Messrs. Bartlett, Norton and the Editor are in agreement with Mr. Patton. Mr. Norton rates it third while we place it in fourth position and Mr. Bartlett ranks it eleventh.

Comtesse Vandal: We recall the thrill with which we

viewed for the first time blooms of this Rose in the Test Garden at Guelph in 1932 when it won the Society's Gold Medal. It was indeed a "glamour girl" but several weaknesses were revealed later. Mr. Rice is fond of the colour and form but he finds the blooms lacking in substance. Mr. Dufton places it in third position and commends its habit of growth as well as the colour and form of its blooms. Mr. Mitchell also ranks it third and is captivated by the long, tapering, coral-salmon buds produced on erect, strong stems. He mentions fragrance but refers also to a tendency toward mildew in unfavourable locations. Mr. Mitchell says "Never knew how good it could be until I grew it on Canina. One learns by experience that understocks, do influence the blooms, especially in certain varieties". (Editor's Note: This is also true in the case of Walter Bentley) Mrs. Wilson finds moderate, erect growth, excellent blooms, but some evidence of winter tenderness. It remains for Mr. Patton to really ring the bells for this variety. He refers to it as the "Sweetheart of the Garden" and is willing to overlook constitutional weaknesses and mildew susceptibility because of the infinite charm of the graceful buds and blooms. He describes the blooms as portraying the most delightful colour symphony in all the Rose world. He has 20 plants, some on Canina and others on Multiflora and he finds little difference in colour value or in performance. Like Mr. Patton Mr. Bartlett also places this variety first on his list and, while less poetic, he considers it supreme from the standpoint of sheer beauty. Mr. Norton gives it sixth position and, while in agreement with others regarding the attractiveness of the buds and blooms, has noted a susceptibility to blackspot and definite winter tenderness. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Norton for which reason we have relegated it to eleventh position. We also find it only moderately productive.

Dame Edith Helen: This Rose heads the list of Mr. Davis who thinks highly of the superb form and lustrous pink colour. It blooms sparsely for him, however. Mr. Nunn places it in twelfth position and adds that while an exhibition Rose, the fragrance and form of the blooms make it a favourite. Mrs. Gallagher describes it as an aristocrat. She is charmed by its rich, old-rose perfume. Messrs. Dufton and McNeill like its fragrance and form but the latter intimates that the blooms are too few in number. It heads the list of Mr. Dew who refers to the rich pink colour, good form and powerful fragrance. He finds it consistently good in all types of weather. Dr. Rolph ranks this Rose third, while Mr. Norton gives it fourth

position. They admire the form and fragrance of the blooms which, however, are somewhat sparsely produced. We have never had any worth-while results with this Rose and finally discarded it.

Lady Sylvia: Mr. Rogers considers it a splendid variety for decorative purposes, possibly the best of the Madame Butterfly group, and describes the autumn blooms as being particularly fine. Mr. Selwood places it in eighth position and says it would go higher but for the fact that early season performance on the Pacific Coast, possibly due to excessive moisture, is sometimes unsatisfactory. Mr. Dufton places it sixth and admires the perfectly formed, fragrant blooms which are slightly darker than those of Madame Butterfly. Messrs. Dew and Mitchell both praise the fine habit of growth and the attractiveness and fragrance of the blooms. Mr. Patton accords it fourth position and has a high regard for both plant and bloom. He finds it a prolific bloomer with shapely, fragrant flowers. His plants are hardy and their foliage resistant to disease. Mr. Norton ranks it second and considers it a very free bloomer. The Editor places it first and considers that it leaves little to be desired as far as good garden behaviour is concerned. The colourful, shapely fragrant blooms are produced in abundance on long stems and some of those of the first crop are substantial enough for exhibition. We find the foliage quite healthy.

Eternal Youth: Mr. Davis describes this as a light pink variety of excellent form, suitable for exhibition. This heads the list of Prof. MacAndrews who admires the large blooms of glistening, soft, clear pink on bushes of vigorous growth. He admits that while beautiful in some seasons, it is temperamental with respect to climate and soil. Mr. Nunn finds it free-blooming and the foliage disease resistant. The fragrant blooms are useful for table decoration. Mr. Rice, who places it in ninth position avers that it is only good in a dry season. It finds favour with Mr. McNeill who places it first. He reports vigorous growth with beautiful clear pink blooms produced freely on long, straight stems. Mr. Dew is in substantial agreement with Mr. McNeill but finds that at times the buds are untidy and the blooms insipid. Mrs. Wilson admits the excellence of the buds and blooms but says they are too few in number. Dr. Rolph places it in eleventh position but withholds comment. We have not grown this Rose but our observations elsewhere indicate a large, untidy bloom lacking in substance. Perhaps we saw it immediately after rain!

Show Girl: Prof. MacAndrews finds great vigour in the bush and long buds of deep pink which develop into large blooms, occasionally coarse. Mr. Selwood is fond of the pointed buds produced on long stems. The fragrant blooms are well formed although lacking in petalage and the bush shows extreme vigour. Mr. Rice has nothing but praise for the buds, blooms and plant habit. Messrs. McNeill and Dew and Mrs. Gallagher are all pleased as is also Mr. Mitchell, who places it first. He says it grows to a height of four feet and blooms continuously.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough: Mr. Davis is impressed by the form and substance of the blooms although these are not produced too freely. He admires the light pink colour which is brightened by a little yellow at the base of the petals. This variety is placed ninth on Mr. Selwood's list and he considers it a fine Rose, both for garden and exhibition. He finds the plant habit variable although usually vigorous. Mr. McNeill also extols the shape of the blooms and give it third position. Mr. Dew, who accords it second place, regards it as easy to grow and free from disease. He likes the large blooms of soft, even-toned pink. Mr. Patton, while admitting that this exhibition variety is somewhat shy with respect to bloom production, thinks so highly of its all-round characteristics that he accords it sixth place. He finds the plants rugged and hardy—although very thorny. Messrs. Bartlett and Norton both give it ninth place and generally concur in Mr. Patton's report. Mr. Norton, however, finds it susceptible to black-spot. The Editor did not include it on his list as he regards it essentially as an exhibition variety. Its blooms are produced on long, thorny stems but they are few in number.

Mrs. Henry Bowles: Mr. Rogers regards it as an easy Rose to grow, either for garden or exhibition. He finds that it blooms freely and continuously and he gives it credit for fragrance. Mr. Selwood gives it sixth place and is fond of the large, well-formed blooms although he considers the colour somewhat hard at times. Growth is vigorous and bloom production generous. Mr. McNeill reports plenty of well-formed blooms on tall plants. Mrs. Wilson likes the blooms when full blown but intimates that they are not attractive in the bud form. Mr. Patton and Dr. Rolph both entertain a sneaking regard for this Rose but are not willing to accord it top honours. This attitude corresponds more or less with the Editor's appraisal. We are presented with some good first-

crop blooms but we get very little by way of late season results. The stems are very thorny.

Dainty Bess: It is interesting to have a true single included in the favourite dozen! Mrs. Gallagher has growth up to 5½ feet and a profusion of bloom throughout the season. The tight buds are deep pink in colour, opening to a lighter shade with reddish-mahogany stamens. Mr. Dew considers it as reliable as a Polyantha in bloom production and of exceptional vigour. Mr. Mitchell agrees and adds that the blooms possess fragrance. Dr. Rolph and Mr. Norton add their voices to the chorus of praise. This is obviously the most popular single H.T. The Editor also thinks highly of it but did not include it on his list because, after all, the list was limited to twelve!

Other varieties which received considerable support are Betty Upchurch, 30 points; William Moore, 28 points; Mary Margaret McBride, 27 points; President Macia, 26 points; Lal, 24 points and Sierra Glow, 23 points. Of these we believe that if President Macia and Lal had been better known they might have gotten into the preferred group. William Moore is an excellent exhibition sort but we do not find it a prolific bloomer.

Some of the recent introductions which give promise of achieving popularity when better known are Admiral, which ranked first on Mr. Rogers' list, Mission Bells and Capistrano, two recent introductions from California which have earned the good opinion of Prof. MacAndrews, Enchantment, Mabel Francis, Verschuren's Pink, Sierra Glow, which Mr. Rice places first on his list, and Symphonie, which was awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society in 1950.

In conclusion it seems appropriate to mention a few older varieties of undoubted merit which, however, are not widely distributed and, therefore, did not receive sufficient support to place them in a contending position—Mrs. E. J. Hudson, Mr. Norton's top ranking pink, Sterling, Mrs. Henry Morse, Joan Cant, Lady Alice Stanley and Ethel Somerset.

Root Ramblings

by Archie Selwood

Editor's Note: We consider Mr. Selwood to be one of the best informed Rosarians on this Continent and it is natural, therefore, that when in the course of correspondence he suggested the desirability of including in the Year Book an article dealing with the functions and treatment of root systems, we should toss the ball back to him and request that he accept the assignment of preparing the necessary material. The sub-joined article represents Mr. Selwood's response to our request and we commend it as authoritative and based on long years of experience.

In such plants as the Rose the root is the lower extremity of the main stem. When a rose plant is raised from seed the embryo sends out the ascending shoot and the descending primary root. Actually the root seems to develop after the shoot and this rule seems to hold good at all times, that is, the root system develops or adapts itself according to the demands made upon it by the topgrowth.

Roots have several functions. They anchor the plant in the ground, absorb nourishment from the soil, serve as conduits for the passage of sap ascending to the plant above and later assist in storing the plant food brought down by the descending sap to those parts of the plant, including the roots, where it is, or will be, required.

Before we domesticated the rose Mother Nature largely depended on what we now call "suckers" for reproductive purposes, the suckers travelling near the surface and forming new plants at varying distances from the parent bush. The food gathered from the soil is taken up by the fine hair-roots which form annually as spring approaches and the plant above becomes active. With the coming of winter these feeder hair-roots decay and the plant becomes dormant. During this dormant period is the time to move rose plants.

In the 1932 and 1933 Rose Society of Ontario Annuals two articles appeared dealing with "The Root Culture of the Rose". In so far as these articles advocate periodical transplanting and root pruning of rose plants during the transplanting operation I am in full agreement, as are almost all practical rose growers with whom I have come in contact, but we cannot agree that indiscriminate disturbance of roots of plants in the ground is desirable.

Anyone who practices heavy mulching, which brings roots near to the surface beneath the mulch, must exercise great

care not to hoe deeper than an inch or two or the plants will suffer.

We have discussed this question of root pruning with nursery men with long lifetimes of experience and with many top-flight amateurs, and the consensus of opinion is that roots adapt themselves to the soil in which they are planted and to the requirements of the plant above.

All are in favour of cleanly cutting away damaged portions of roots and believe in beneficial results from periodical transplanting. Nursery men do not as a rule have much to do with transplanting of old plants and doubtless would prefer to sell new plants to a customer rather than advocate attempted rejuvenation of old plants by transplanting, but when pressed they admit that shortening back the roots and tops for a new start is a good thing.

When a root lateral runs away an unusually long distance it is after something which is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the plant. It does not seem to have been established that a soil liberally supplied with all requirements in the way of fertilizer, including trace elements close around a plant, will result in a compact root system, but it is known that a gravelly or sandy soil will induce long, scraggly roots and a heavier soil a more compact root system.

The theory behind root-pruning is that by cutting back a strong root it will be forced to break into many smaller ones which will cover more feeding ground and consequently will gather more of the food in the vicinity of the plant. The longer, stronger roots run through the feeding ground and miss the food because roots, large and small, gather food only through their terminal points.

We have noticed that if one of the main roots has been torn away from the plant during a transplanting operation and what remains of the damaged root is cleanly pared with a sharp knife the plant will make a complete recovery. Similarly, when a plant received from a nursery has roots which have been cut very short by the digging machine they make a surprising recovery, although it takes at least one extra season to bring this about.

A common cause of failure with roses is too deep planting. If the bud union is too far below the surface it will not be long before new wood will break from a false crown or enlargement on the stem, instead of from the bud union, and the growth will not be satisfactory.

(Editor's Note: Our experience indicates—and we hope Mr. Selwood will agree that in clay loam of fairly heavy texture the "bud" or point of

union between scion and understock should not be more than one inch below the soil level. In old established beds annual applications of organic manure will eventually raise the soil level to a point where the "bud" will be buried too deeply and this condition will be followed shortly by evidence of deterioration of the bushes,—lack of vigour, spindly stems and decline in productive capacity as well as in quality of bloom. We are faced now with this situation in two of our older beds and the solution apparently is to take up the plants at some time during their period of dormancy, prune the roots where necessary, and reset them at the proper depth.)

If a bush rose is budded too high on the stem the bud union must be left above the soil. Roots planted too deeply will not produce a good bush, although they probably can stand deeper planting in light, than in heavy soil.

At pruning time in the spring it is a good idea to take a trowel and remove surplus soil from around the bud union and be sure that it is the bud union and not a false crown.

If you do a little budding yourself—and you should try it and enjoy the thrill of "making" a plant of your own—the danger of budding too high on the stem can be obviated by cutting your briar stock in lengths of no more than six inches and inserting the cuttings not more than one and a half inches in the soil, then drawing soil up around the cuttings. When the actual budding is done remove a portion of the hilled-up soil and place the bud as near the ground as possible. It is impossible to get too long a shank with this method.

If seedling briars are used for stock this trouble is not encountered as the budding surface is limited.

No attempt has been made here to discuss the relative merits of different stocks. Too much depends on climatic conditions and on compatibility of varieties with the stocks.

Rose Nomenclature

By the Editor

As no doubt some of our members are aware, a very unsatisfactory situation with respect to Rose names has arisen within the past few years due to the practice of certain large commercial firms in re-naming Roses of European origin, contrary to and in defiance of "International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature" and its supplementary schedule known as Appendix VII (Nomenclature of Garden Plants). While "International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature" and its supplement was the work of a world congress convened for

that purpose, certain groups in the United States apparently disapproved of their rulings and caused to be published a book entitled "Standardized Plant Names". The American Rose Society and The National Rose Society (Great Britain) have also issued codes dealing with the subject, accepting some of the International Rules and rejecting others, thereby creating a condition of utter chaos. The International Code, by virtue of priority and most widespread support, would appear to be entitled to be regarded as authoritative and in this connection paragraph 15 of The American Rose Society's Schedule states:

"The paramount right of the originator, discoverer or introducer of a new variety to name it within the limitations of this Code is recognized and emphasized."

Notwithstanding this clause, however, numerous instances have occurred in recent years when European originations, registered there under names given by the hybridizer, have been introduced in the United States—and distributed in Canada—under entirely different names, and this unethical procedure has not been questioned except by certain individuals.

With respect to the legitimacy or otherwise of the re-naming of Roses already introduced it is claimed, at least in some instances, that this has been done with the consent of the European originator. This may be true but, as revealed in correspondence with one important European hybridizer, additional badly-needed dollars were offered for this permission. In other words advantage was being taken of the serious post-war economic dislocation in Europe to wring concessions. One wonders if the whole process might not be appropriately described as a cross between bribery and blackmail! Moreover, in describing and publicizing these re-named varieties credit is not invariably given to the actual hybridizer, thus creating, by inference, an erroneous impression as to the origin of the Roses concerned, and, also by inference, claiming credit which should go elsewhere.

The eminent French hybridist, Francois Meilland, introduced a few years ago what he considered to be his most outstanding seedling as Madame A. Meilland, as a tribute to his mother. This Rose subsequently appeared in North America under the name of Peace in contraversion of International Rules to which so many of the Rose organizations of the world subscribe.

Additional similar cases are as follows and there probably are still others.

Valid Name	Re-christened
Admiral	WAVES
Bonne Nouvelle	Good News
Botaniste Abrial	Lowell Thomas
Dr. F. G. Chandler	Dickson's Red
Eterna Giovanezza	Eternal Youth
Geheimrat Duisberg	Golden Rapture
Goldenes Mainz	Golmain
Helvetia	Mandalay
Irene Churruca	Golden Melody
Liebesglut	Crimson King
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin	Spanish Beauty
Mme. Louis Lens	White Briarcliff
Minna Kordes	World's Fair
Mrs. H. A. Verschuren	R.M.S. Queen Mary
President Chausse	Mark Sullivan
President Nomblot	Horace McFarland
Quebec	Mme. Marie Curie
Rosenmarchen	Pinocchio
Rouge Meilland	Happiness
Spek's Yellow	Golden Sceptre
Wilhelm Breder	Glowing Sunset

What action, if any, will be taken to restore some semblance of order in this confusing situation it is difficult to predict. Those responsible are British and American firms and it seems reasonable to expect efforts on the part of The National Rose Society and The American Rose Society to have this reprehensible practice discontinued. While the subject has come up for discussion on several occasions, no positive action, as far as we are aware, has been taken. It may be asked what measures can be taken and the best suggestion for a solution which has come to our attention is that of the prominent and well-informed Australian Rosarian, Mr. H. H. Hazlewood, who has contributed a thought-provoking article on the subject which appears in the 1950 Edition of The Australian and New Zealand Rose Annual. Says Mr. Hazlewood:

"The efforts to restore order out of confusion are highly commendable, but it is perfectly obvious all organizations must learn to talk with one tongue and discipline their various members to observe the universal rules essential to their objective. If the International Rules of Botanical

Nomenclature are not considered suitable to present day conditions, the sensible step is for all organizations concerned to seek their revision on a world-wide basis. It is pathetic and futile to have four codes varying on essential points with the confusion aggravated by some individuals ignoring the rules of their own organization."

The Insect Pests of Roses

by Dr. Cynthia Westcott

Editor's Note: We are indebted to Dr. R. C. Allen, Editor of The American Rose Annual, for permitting us to reprint the following article which appeared in the 1946 Edition of that excellent publication. When we also sought Dr. Westcott's approval of our plan to place this valuable information at the disposal of our members she not only consented but voluntarily suggested that we append an author's note which she enclosed and which serves to bring the situation up to date.

Dr. Cynthia Westcott is an eminent Plant Pathologist and is internationally recognized as one of the leading authorities on plant diseases and insect enemies of plants and trees. She is the author of several books on the subject viz. The Plant Doctor, Cynthia Westcott's Plant Disease Handbook and The Gardener's Bug Book.

It has been thirty years since the American Rose Annual has attempted a survey of all or most of the common insect pests of outdoor roses. The following list, formidable as it may seem, is not all-inclusive. Only thirty-odd of the estimated five hundred rose enemies are presented but those selected are fairly representative for gardens across the country.

Naturally no one garden will be invaded by more than a fraction of the pests listed nor will a lot of special treatments for single pests be required. In most instances, a single combination spray or dust containing a stomach poison for chewing insects and a contact insecticide for sucking insects, applied at regular intervals through the season, will be sufficient. When calamities strike, such as a sudden infestation of midge, or thrips, immediate and heroic measures must be taken.

Never was the insecticide industry in such a state of flux and it is therefore difficult to give specific control recommendations for the immediate period. A flood of war-inspired new materials is upon us and who can say which ones will be permanently useful in the rose garden. DDT will undoubtedly play a big role even though there are some pests on which it has little effect. There is DDD, a close relative to DDT, good for leafhoppers; and DD, no relative at all but, in some

sections, a promising answer to the soil nematode problem. There is Ryanex and Sabadilla, Yamtox and 666, to say nothing of the thiocyanates and cryolite which we were starting to use before the war.

Herewith is the list of insects, first in the form of a key to simplify identification of the particular pests that may be troubling your plants through the injury produced. More detailed descriptions and control measures follow. For easier reference, the pests are given in alphabetical order with no regard to type. Common and scientific names are taken from the latest (1942) list approved by the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Standard treatments are given. If you want to experiment with new materials, and it is hoped that you will, proceed at your own risk.

Key to Common Insects Attacking Garden Roses

APHIDS. Terminal shoots covered with pink or green plant lice, buds distorted, growth sometimes stunted.

ROSE MIDGE. Buds, when just large enough to be seen, turn black and crisp, older buds distorted, twisted stems, often dense, bushy growth with short, blasted shoots. Plants fail to bloom.

RASPBERRY CANE BORER. Shoots die back to a row of punctures around cane.

THRIPS. Flowers ball, petals with brown edges, buds fail to open or are distorted.

JAPANESE BEETLE. Flowers devoured and succulent foliage made into lace by metallic greenish beetles, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

ASIATIC GARDEN BEETLE. Same injury as above, infrequently, by reddish-brown beetles working at night.

BLISTER BEETLES. Flowers and foliage occasionally invaded by numerous long, slender, sleek, black, gray or striped beetles.

ROSE LEAF BEETLE. Flowers and leaves sometimes eaten by small, metallic green-blue beetles.

ROSE CHAFER. Flowers ruined, foliage sometimes chewed by hordes of slender, fawn-coloured beetles with long, spiny legs.

DIABROTICA BEETLES. Flowers, especially in south or west, eaten by yellow-green beetles with 11 or 12 black spots.

GRASSHOPPERS. Flowers and foliage eaten by locusts.

EUROPEAN EARWIG. Flowers and foliage eaten at night by brown insects with forcep-like posteriors.

ROSE CURCULIO. Holes eaten in buds by red, black-snouted beetle.

LEAF ROLLERS. Buds sometimes eaten, leaves rolled around or webbed together by caterpillars.

SAWFLIES (SLUGS) ROSE. Leaves eaten through or skeletonized by slug-like, false caterpillars.

FULLER ROSE BEETLE. Ragged edges eaten from leaves at night in greenhouses in north, outdoors in south, by gray weevils.

LEAF CUTTER BEETLE. Regular circular areas cut from margins of leaves.

LEAFHOPPERS. Leaves lose colour, stippled white or grayish.

COMMON RED SPIDER. Leaves yellow and fall, mealy with tiny cobwebs on underside.

ROSE SCALE; SCURFY SCALE; OYSTERSHELL SCALE. Canes encrusted with flat circular and needle-like white scales, or with round, nipped, grayish or with oyster-shaped scales.

MEALYBUGS. Canes with white wefts of cotton-like substance.

ROSE STEM GIRDLER or RED-NECKED CANE BORER. Canes with spiral swellings under bark.

ROSE STEM SAWFLY or COILED ROSE SAWFLY or SOLITARY WASPS. Canes die back, borers in pith.

MOSSY ROSE GALL. Globular, fuzzy galls on canes.

ROSE ROOT GALL. Large, conspicuous gall on crowns, roots.

ROOTKNOT NEMATODE. Tiny swellings or knobs on roots, plants stunted.

Description and Control

APHIDS are small, soft-bodied, sucking insects, often known as plant lice, with the nymph or young stage much like the adult, and the latter only acquiring wings at time of migration. More than thirty aphid species may feed on roses but only two or three are practically inevitable in most rose gardens. Both the rose aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*) and the potato aphid (*Macrosiphum solanifolii*) have green and pink or red forms, feed on buds, and new shoots, and winter as shiny black eggs

on the bark of rose canes. The former continues to breed on roses through the summer while the latter migrates to potatoes for the summer. A smaller green aphid (*Myzaphis rosarum*) has no pink forms and is often a serious pest of rose foliage.

If aphids are allowed to multiply unchecked, they will distort buds, may cause bud drop, mar the foliage and may even cause general stunting of bushes. They secrete a colourless solution, honeydew, which attracts ants, and which sometimes is a medium for the growth of a disfiguring, sooty mold. They are usually more prevalent during the cooler weather of spring and early fall and may be very readily controlled with any good contact insecticide. Nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) at the rate of 1 to 1½ teaspoonfuls and 1 ounce or 1 cubic inch of soap per gallon; or a pyrethrum or rotenone spray may be used. The washing effect of a liquid forcibly applied makes spraying somewhat more effective than dusting; in fact, a strong stream of water from the hose is fairly efficient without any insecticide.

ASIATIC GARDEN BEETLE (*Autoserica castanea*) first noted in New Jersey in 1922, is now present in about 4,000 square miles around New York City and at scattered points from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Apparently, it does not survive in regions of low summer rainfall. The adult beetle, cinnamon brown, ½ inch long, appears in June, feeds only at night and is not often as destructive to roses as to asters and other low growing, flowering plants. Eggs are laid in grass or weed areas and the grub feed on roots of grass or some flowers and vegetables. Spray plants and treat lawns with lead arsenate as for Japanese beetles.

BLISTER BEETLES (*Epicauta* spp.) are long, slender, rather elegant in appearance, gray, black, brown or striped, and named for their ability to cause a blister when crushed on the skin. Chiefly prevalent in late summer, they are found more often on asters and Japanese anemones than on roses. Hard to control, they are sometimes repelled and not always killed by lead arsenate, but succumb somewhat to fluosilicates, such as cryolite dust, using 1 part cryolite to 3 parts talc or gypsum.

COMMON RED SPIDERS (*Tetranychus* spp.) are greenish or yellow changing to orange or red eight-legged mites, almost too small to see with the naked eye. They form mealy cobwebs on the undersides of leaves and sometimes from one leaf to another. The foliage loses colour, looks gray,

or usually yellow, and there may be conspicuous defoliation. Although chiefly greenhouse pests red spiders are a menace to outdoor roses grown in areas near trees or walls where there is little air circulation. Although they are supposed to be worse in hot, dry weather, they may be troublesome in very humid seasons. Sulphur dust is always a good remedy but if there is much webbing, it is sometimes necessary to break it with a strong stream of water from the hose and then let the foliage dry before applying the dust. Dr. E. I. McDaniel, in Michigan, suggests spraying with glue, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon; or bill poster paste, 2 tablespoonfuls per 1 gallon. NNOR, Rototec and Red Arrow Garden Spray (rotenone formula) have also been used effectively.

DIABROTICA BEETLES The spotted cucumber beetle (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*) and the western spotted cucumber beetle (*D. undecimpunctata*) feed on roses and many other garden flowers as well as cucumbers. The small, greenish-yellow beetles with their twelve black spots are not too much of a nuisance to roses in the east although frequently found on blooms in late summer as the Japanese beetle season wanes. In the south and west, special control measures are required. Cryolite dusts are useful.

EUROPEAN EARWIGS (*Forficula auricularia*) are dark-coloured, biting insects with a large, curved pair of forceps extending from the abdomen. They have been reported from Rhode Island, New York, Washington, Oregon, California and just recently from Utah and Idaho. Night feeders, they seem to be equally fond of living plants and decaying organic matter. Not often as much of a nuisance as originally claimed and occasionally helpful in eating live insects, they sometimes feed on roses. The standard treatment is a bait composed of 6 pounds of wheat bran mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sodium fluosilicate and 1 pint of fish oil thoroughly incorporated.

FULLER ROSE BEETLE (*Pantomorus godmani*) is a grayish-brown weevil, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, with a short broad snout, eating ragged areas from the margins of the leaves. It feeds at night, is a greenhouse pest in the north, but in the south and California, damages outdoor roses as well as citrus and other plants. The larvae feed on roots. Since the adults cannot fly, bushes may be protected with cotton or tanglefoot bands on the canes but dusting with cryolite is probably less work. The beetles appear in large numbers in the spring in California and in the fall in Virginia. Along the Gulf Coast, injury may be noted during winter.

GRASSHOPPERS are occasionally troublesome on roses, more so in the middle west and west than in the east. Usually stomach poisons applied for other pests will protect the foliage; a poison bran bait will give additional help. Mix 1 teaspoonful of Paris Green with 2 quarts of bran and then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or molasses diluted with 3 cupfuls of water.

JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*) was first noted near Riverton, New Jersey, in 1916. The adult is oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, metallic green with coppery wing covers, two patches of white hairs at the tip of the abdomen and five patches on each side. It feeds from the middle of June to late October with the peak of abundance usually in July and a rather sharp falling off in numbers after Labour Day. A pest on more than 200 flowers, shrubs and vines, it is particularly fond of roses and dozens of beetles may congregate to devour one flower while others chew new soft leaves to lace.

The heavy arsenate of lead and flour spray applied once or twice a season to protect foliage plants is not satisfactory for roses. It is too disfiguring and there may be a foot or so of new growth each week requiring additional treatment. A combination spray such as Tri-Ogen containing an inconspicuous colloidal lead arsenate or a sulphur dust combined with lead arsenate or rotenone will keep foliage protected if applied at weekly intervals. Pyrethrum sprays or dusts will kill such beetles as are actually hit with the insecticide. DDT has given good results. Flowers during the peak of the season must be protected mechanically with cheesecloth over the bed, cellophane packets on individual flowers or the buds cut when they show colour and enjoyed in the house.

Traps have several disadvantages; they attract more beetles than enter; the trapped beetles are exceedingly odoriferous unless the traps are emptied daily or oftener; the now-standard yellow colour is not very attractive in the rose garden. The odor can now be eliminated by using a DDT treated surface in place of the usual container of Geraniol bait. They fall into the funnel, hit a small salve box covered with DDT in a greasy medium and then fall free to die.

Roses adjacent to large lawn areas usually have more beetle visitors. The grass can be treated, in spring or fall, with lead arsenate used at the rate of 10 pounds, mixed with a bushel of soil for each 1,000 square feet. Lawns may also be treated with a new bacterial spore preparation capable of causing milky disease in beetle grubs. One teaspoonful of the

dust is applied to lawns at 10-foot intervals. Milky disease spore dust is now on the market under various trade names.

LEAF CUTTER BEE (*Megachile* sp.) a large bee something like a bumblebee which cuts out very regular circular or oval portions from the margins of rose leaves, is no new insect. It dexterously clips out semi-oval portions to roll into a tubular cell, lays an egg therein and then cuts a cap exactly to fit the mouth of the cell. Although cut-out leaves may appear in late summer, control measures are seldom undertaken.

LEAFHOPPERS are small, slender, sucking insects with wings meeting in a roof-like fashion. They jump vigorously when disturbed and feed from the undersurface of foliage. Leaves which have lost colour in a stippled pattern and with white, cast skins clinging to the underside are definite evidence that leafhoppers have been at work. Of the several species feeding on roses, the rose leafhopper (*Typhlocyba rosae*), the potato leafhopper (*Empoasca fabae*), and the apple leafhopper (*Empoasca maligna*) are very commonly present.

All leafhoppers are fairly well controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate and soap as for aphids, directing the spray forcibly towards the underside of leaves. The control measures should be started when the hoppers are in the wingless nymph stage. Nicotine dust is also effective. Bordeaux mixture, often used as a repellent on vegetables, is too unsightly for roses. DDT and DDD (the latter not yet on the market) offer promise in leafhopper control.

LEAF ROLLERS are caterpillars which feed on foliage and flower buds, concealing themselves inside rolled leaves or by tying several leaves together with silken threads. The oblique-banded leaf roller (*Archips rosaceana*) is well distributed through this country on fruits, roses and other ornamentals. The larva is a small, green worm with a black head changing to a reddish-brown moth with dark, oblique bands across the wings. The greenhouse leaf tier (*Phlytaenia rubigalis*) is a slender, pale green caterpillar webbing leaves together and feeding on roses and many other plants, indoors and out. The moth is brown with wavy dark lines. Picking off and burning rolled or webbed leaves, removing worms from infested buds may be sufficient control. Lead arsenate or pyrethrum spray or dust will be effective if applied before the insects are too well concealed.

MEALYBUGS are not generally considered pests of outdoor

roses but they have been reported from Texas and elsewhere when bushes have been neglected. They are sucking insects, related to scales and look like bits of white cotton on the canes. Regular use of contact insecticides will keep them from becoming much of a problem. Also control ants which carry mealybugs about.

MOSSY ROSE GALL (*Diplolepis rosae*) is a globular mass of mosslike filaments surrounding a cluster of hard cells, each of which contains one larva of a gall-wasp. The galls appear in June and July (in New York) with larvae remaining in cells until spring, when the wasps appear to lay eggs for new galls. There is no control except removing infested portions.

RASPBERRY CANE BORER (*Oberea bimaculata*) is chiefly a pest of raspberry and blackberry but occasionally attacks roses. Black and orange beetles make a double row of punctures around the stem, in egg-laying and cause the death of shoots back to that point. The grub works down in the pith. Cut out infested shoots three to six inches below the punctured region.

RED NECKED CANEBORER (*Agrilus ruficollis*) is a common bramble pest of minor importance on roses. Small, metallic, blue-black beetles with a coppery thorax, lay eggs in the bark. The larvae burrow upwards and around the cane several times, causing a swelling. Cut out infested canes. See article referred to above.

ROOTKNOT NEMATODE (*Heterodera marioni*) is a microscopic eel-worm causing small knots or swellings in the roots, especially at the ends of the feeding rootlets, matting them and resulting in stunted bushes and poor flower production. Dr. E. W. Lyle reports in the 1943 issue of the American Rose Annual that Multiflora-Blanda, a thornless hybrid, may be used as a nematode-resistant understock. Rootknot nematodes are more prevalent in warm climates and in sandy soils. They attack almost every vegetable and ornamental so there is plenty of chance for their getting into the rose garden. Fallow soil may be treated with Larvacide, which is chloropicrin or teargas, but this is a most unpleasant task. DD, a new fumigant mixture of Dichloropropane and Dichloropropylene, is somewhat less obnoxious, has given excellent results in vegetable gardens and offers promise to flower gardeners where rootknot is a limiting factor.

ROSE CHAFER (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), also called rose bug is a yellowish-tan beetle, slender, with prom-

inent, long, spiny legs. It appears in late May and for about a month, feeds on peonies, roses and other light-coloured flowers, on blossoms and foliage of grapes and often on the leaves of elm and other shade trees. It is generally distributed through eastern United States and southern Canada but seems to increase in importance as one goes north from New York City. It is worse in sandy soils and seems to have diminished in numbers in areas taken over by Japanese beetles. Rose chafer eggs are laid at grass roots and perhaps the same soil cannot support two grub populations.

Control recommendations usually call for a lead arsenate and molasses spray in amounts varying from 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls of leaf arsenate and $1/3$ to 2 cups of molasses per 1 gallon of water. Spraying blossoms with pyrethrum gives temporary control in less sticky fashion. Tri-Ogen and other combination sprays are also helpful. Cultivating the soil reduces grub populations. Hand-picking is always good. Mrs. Herbert H. Morse and Mrs. Harold A. Cowles, reporting in the 1944 issue of the American Rose Annual, show that surrounding beds with a fence of unbleached muslin or cheesecloth to the height of the tallest bushes will keep chafers out even though there is no barrier above the roses. The cloth is left up during the four weeks the chafers are active and then taken down and stored for another year.

ROSE CURCULIO (*Rhynchites bicolor*), also called rose snout beetle, is $1/4$ inch long, bright red with a black under-surface and black curved beak. This is the eastern form; western types vary in colour, some black and red, some black with a greenish luster, but they all drill holes in the flower buds of wild and cultivated roses, the petals showing many small perforations as the flowers open. Eggs are laid in rose hips. The small white larvae are hatched there but drop to the soil for pupation and hibernation. Control is usually limited to picking off infested buds; spraying with lead arsenate or dusting with 5% nicotine dust has been successful.

ROSE LEAF BEETLE (*Nodonata puncticollis*) is more of a pest of apples and other fruits than the rose. The oval, $1/8$ inch, bluish-green beetles, looking something like willow leaf beetles, feed first in spring on clover and other meadow plants before moving to feed on the flowers or foliage of roses or apples. Lead arsenate gives adequate control when needed.

ROSE MIDGE (*Dasyneura rhodophaga*) has been discussed many times in the American Rose Magazine and in

previous Annuals. Known in rose greenhouses for many years, the rose midge was first noted as an outdoor pest in 1914. Luckily, the majority of rose gardens are free from midge but where it does occur, it is the most devastating pest imaginable, taking over with great rapidity; killing blossom buds just as they are appearing or twisting and deforming older buds and wilting and drying young shoots. They may cause an almost total lack of bloom through the summer and fall. Ironically, the bushes themselves thrive and produce a rather dense, twiggy, short-stemmed growth and only very close examination will show why a rose bed ceases to bloom.

The adult midge, a minute, yellow-brown, gnat-like fly, lays its eggs in developing leaf or blossom buds. The young maggots feed on the buds but by the time these are blackened enough to be noticeable, the maggots have dropped to the ground to pupate for the next generation, each life cycle taking only 12 to 16 days at favourable temperatures.

The best recommendation to date has been to cut off infested shoots immediately and keep a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mulch of tobacco dust on the beds. Now Dr. W. E. Blauvelt's experiments point to DDT as the answer and, in a letter in response to an urgent plea for help, he suggests using it as a liquid spray (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of a wettable powder containing 40% to 50% DDT per gallon) or as a 3% dust.

ROSE ROOT GALL (caused by *Diplolepis radicum*), a large conspicuous swelling, 1 to 2 inches across, may occur at the roots of cultivated roses but not very commonly. Cut off such galls.

ROSE SAWFLIES, so-called slugs or false caterpillars, are widely prevalent in rose gardens, the larvae being particularly injurious in early spring.

The bristly rose slug (*Cladius isomerus*) occurs east of the Mississippi north of St. Louis, Missouri, and Richmond, Virginia. It is also reported from California. The adult sawfly, resembling a housefly except for its four wings, lays eggs in slits in the leaf midrib. The young slug-like whitish larvae start feeding on the undersurface, first skeletonizing the leaves and later eating holes through them. There may be six generations a season.

The rose sawfly (*Endelomyia aethiops*), often called European rose slug, is said to be somewhat less common but is met very frequently. It is injurious east of the Rocky Mountains and is a yellow-green, rather velvety slug that eats away the soft parts of leaves usually from the upper side, leaving

the veins and other firmer tissues. The leaves turn brown and crisp and the foliage generally looks rusty. There is only one generation, the larvae going into an earth cell under the bush to remain until the following spring.

The curled rose sawfly (**Allantus cinctus**), also called coiled rose worm, causes damage from Minnesota to Maine and south to Virginia. It curls up like a cutworm. It begins by skeletonizing the leaves but ends by devouring whole leaflets except for the largest veins. When full grown, it bores into the pith of pruned rose canes or other soft wood. There are two generations a year.

The rose stem sawfly (**Adirus trimaculatus**) also works in the pith, boring into the canes to lay its eggs.

Leaf feeding rose sawflies are very readily controlled by spraying or dusting with lead arsenate or other stomach poison provided one starts early enough in the season when the leaves are first formed. Most people forget to spray until the damage is done and have to look at the ugly foliage for the rest of the summer.

Painting cut ends of canes after pruning is often recommended for the pith-boring sawflies and also stem nesting wasps and bees but not many people have that much patience. If all the pruning is left until spring there is much less trouble with these pith insects.

ROSE SCALE (*Aulacaspis rosae*) sometimes forms a white encrustation over the canes. The females are round and flat, the males thin, needle-like; both are white. The round, nipped, grayish San Jose and brown oystershell scales may also be found on rose stems. Hybrid Tea roses which are pruned heavily each spring are not as apt to be infested as Hybrid Perpetual, shrub and Climbing roses. Heavily infested canes should be cut out at the base and burned. In spring after pruning and before growth starts, spray all canes with 1 part liquid lime-sulphur diluted with 9 parts of water. A dormant oil spray, not usually as effective, will have to be substituted for lime-sulphur when roses are growing over houses or garages where paint may be stained.

ROSE STEM GIRDLER (*Agrilus rubicola*), primarily a, rose pest but also occurring on raspberries. Small greenish-bronze beetles lay eggs under the bark, preferably on **Rosa rugosa** or **Rosa hugonis**. The grubs make one or two spiral mines around the cane which swells at such points and sometimes splits. The foliage above the swelling may wilt and die. Cut off infested canes before beetles emerge in spring.

THRIPS. Injury from thrips seems to be increasing in rose gardens. Most serious in warm States and said to be encouraged by hot, dry weather, the seasons when thrips have been most damaging in New Jersey gardens have been very wet with many cloudy days.

Several species of thrips infest roses. The flower thrips (*Frankliniella tritici*) is perhaps most common and in certain seasons seriously interferes with the first crop of bloom. It causes the flowers to ball and never open fully, brown edges to the petals and deformed buds, often remaining tightly closed. Silvery areas on the foliage are produced by the rasping feeding habit. Young thrips are orange, adults brownish yellow with fringed wings, 1/24th inch long and slender as the finest needle. They feed in spring on grains, grasses and legumes moving over to roses when the buds show colour. They slither around between the petals and can scarcely be reached with an ordinary spray. There are several generations a season. The Florida flower thrips and western flower thrips are similar species. Onion thrip (*Thrip tabaci*) is considered the most common offender in New York State and Virginia.

Nicotine sulphate and soap sprays or rotenone combined with ethylene dichloride, formerly recommended for thrips, have been largely superseded by tartar emetic bait sprays. Dr. Blauvelt, in the 1945 June-July issue of the American Rose Magazine, suggests using 1 level tablespoonful of tartar emetic with 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, honey or corn syrup per 1 gallon of water and applying as a mist spray from above, starting before blossom buds show colour and repeating at weekly intervals or less. Sodium antimony lactophenolate, sold under the trade name of Salp, may be used in place of tartar emetic at the rate of 1½ tablespoonfuls plus 1 tablespoonful of syrup or sugar and 1 tablespoonful of flour per gallon. Neither tartar emetic nor Salp will be effective when mixed with other chemicals and the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned before using. DDT now looks promising for thrips control.

Author's Note: As indicated in this article, garden chemicals are in a constant state of flux. DDT remains effective in controlling leafhoppers, thrips, rose midge, rose chafers and blister beetles but it markedly increases the red spider problem by killing their parasites. Methoxychlor is substituted in some formulae. For my clients I still use a combination spray containing lead arsenate and rotenone for most insects and DDT where absolutely necessary. For grub-proofing lawns DDT or chlordane, or a combination of the two, is now preferred to lead arsenate. Chlordane and toxaphene are now

widely used for grasshopper control. Lindane, the purified form of benzene hexachloride (666), is suggested for *Diabrotica* beetles, earwigs and some other insects. Phosphate sprays, such as tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) and parathion control red spiders but are so deadly to humans they must be used with special precautions. Aramite and Karathane are promising miticides less toxic to humans. Still in the experimental state is Peston, a soil treatment which renders roses resistant to mites for some weeks or months.

Rose Growing in Northwestern Ontario

by A. L. Botly

Editor's Note: We are very pleased to present this enlightening account of Rose activities at the Lakehead from the pen of Mr. Botly, who is one of the most prominent members of the group engaged in promoting Rose interest in that area. We should appreciate receiving from him in due course a report relative to the experiments with the various protective methods outlined herein.

The cultivation of roses in the Thunder Bay District of North-Western Ontario is of comparatively recent occurrence.

For many years rose growing was practiced by a very few enthusiastic gardeners but their work ultimately attracted the attention of others who had been reluctant to risk winter destruction and had confined their efforts to the hardy *Rugosa* types that survive the winter season without protection.

In 1932 Lodge Winchester of the Sons of England donated a splendid silver rose bowl for annual competition at the Port Arthur Horticultural Society's Show, for the best exhibit of 12 Hybrid Teas, to include one red and one white rose. This stimulated interest but the greatest advance was made during the years 1946-1950. During this period the Port Arthur Horticultural Society distributed rose bushes as premiums to all members each year. It was felt that if people could be induced to grow one rose bush the pleasure derived would encourage them to grow more. The result has fully justified the experiment and now thousands of new rose bushes are planted every year.

During a visit to Toronto I heard one speaker, who had visited Northern Ontario, remark: "It is wonderful what success is achieved by gardeners in the district, in the face of the tremendous handicaps they have to overcome."—I felt inclined to ask "What handicaps?" It is true that the growing

season is short—the last frost occurring about June 5th, but very mild, and the first light frost arrives during the first half of September. However, roses which are generally planted or uncovered early in May were in full bloom by July 29th, and on October 18th I cut 3 dozen fine roses although the temperature had dropped to 30 degrees four times.

The following figures are taken from tables compiled by the Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, as recorded during the last 60 years and these records show that during this period the annual average of the extreme lowest temperature was -30 while over the same period the monthly average minimum in May was $+25^{\circ}$ and September $+29$ degrees. Over the same period the annual average maximum temperature was 89 and the monthly average for May was 76 and September 78 degrees. It must be remembered that the low figure of -30 would be modified by the snow that remains until well into April.

Against this short season we have the advantage of remarkable growing weather, warm days to stimulate growth, cool nights to rest and refresh the plants, good rain distribution, freedom from many of the pests and diseases that afflict horticulturists in districts further south, and last but not least, a protective blanket of snow that covers the ground from November until April, without that January thaw that does so much damage to perennials.

While the soil, generally speaking, varies from sandy to sandy loam, this condition is overcome by the generous use of compost or animal manures, or both.

As a matter of fact, so-called handicaps merely constitute the challenge to gardeners that renders necessary the extra care in cultivation that ensures the production of the finest blooms.

This matter of winter protection has divided rose growers into two groups—those who dig pits two to three feet deep to bury their bushes, and others, the small minority, including myself, who mound up the earth over the bushes filling the resulting trench with leaves. The greatest objection to this latter method is the waste of garden space as it is necessary to plant in rows over three feet apart to have sufficient earth for covering. The former method is testimony to the enthusiasm of those who have devoted their efforts to the cultivation of fine roses. Climbers and standards have constituted the greatest difficulty as it is necessary to bury them completely. In any case, digging the bushes in the fall destroys the fibrous

roots and in consequence, when replanted in the spring, the development of the bush is delayed until these fine roots have grown again. If some method of protection can be devised the rapid growth enjoyed here will make it possible to compete with rose growers in Eastern Ontario and our friends there may well look to their laurels.

I am changing the location of my rose garden in the spring so I am taking advantage of the opportunity to conduct the following tests:

1. Check plot—bushes left in ground, hilled-up with earth.
2. Bushes cut down to 6 inches, leveled up with earth and covered with two-inch fiberglass insulation.
3. Bushes left in ground, cut to 12 inches and covered with over one foot of sphagnum moss.
4. Bushes dug, heeled in a cold frame and completely covered with sphagnum moss.

Of course, one season will not be conclusive but there should be some indication that will render the matter of winter protection a little less onerous.

Green fly is always with us but I have found that Vita-Spra has proved quite efficacious in dealing with this pest and it has the advantage of not staining bloom or foliage.

I would like to record that I have never had any trouble with weak stems and I think that this can be attributed to the use of compost, consisting of leaves, weeds, and the usual refuse compounded with sulphate of ammonia, lime and superphosphate, a six inch layer in the bottom of the trench before planting.

Of the Hybrid Teas introduced over five years ago, I have had the greatest satisfaction with Mme. A. Meilland (Peace), Christopher Stone, Talisman, Lady Mandeville, Dr. F. G. Chandler (Dickson's Red), President Nombrot (Horace McFarland), Best Regards, Royal Visit and Rex Anderson.

Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. John Laing have been the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals and The New Dawn, the best Climber.

Among the Polyanthas, Rosenelfe and Pinocchio were conspicuous for constant bloom right up to October 18th.

There is always the keenest competition in the Annual Rose Show in Port Arthur for the honour of exhibiting the Best Rose in the Show and in the last ten years the award has gone to Hector Deane, Lady Mandeville, Mrs. H. M. Eddie, Frau Karl Druschki, Good News, Peace (3 times), Nocturne and New Yorker.

A Review of the 1950 Rose Season

by "Dogrose"

In sharp contrast to the 1949 season, which in the East was characterized by disappointments and frustrations, that of 1950 provided a maximum of Rose satisfaction although Roses got away to a slow start in the spring owing to prolonged coolness and absence of sunshine.

Winter damage to bedding Roses was negligible although, as usual, the immature wood of large-flowered Climbers suffered severely, with resultant decreased bloom production. The quality, however, was superb, particularly on Paul's Lemon Pillar, Frederick S. Peck, Guinee, Allen Chandler, Alida Lovett, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Kathleen Harrop, Elegance, Crimson Conquest, Emily Gray, Zephyrine Drohoin, Climbing Los Angeles and Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot. Two varieties had to be cut back to within two feet of the soil level, viz., Cupid and Easlea's Golden Rambler, and, of course, these failed to produce any bloom whatever. The New Dawn, Jean Lafitte, Thelma, Le Reve and Glendale performed admirably although we do wish that Jean Lafitte and Thelma would drop their faded petals cleanly. They require daily attention if a presentable appearance is to be maintained. We cannot recall ever before having observed the colour of Golden Glow as startlingly brilliant as it was in 1950. Unfortunately, however, it seems tender and scarcely ever are we able to save sufficient wood to provide much of a show of bloom. This also applies to the lovely Australian variety, Kitty Kininmonth, and to Mr. Walter Brownell's Copper Glow.

Insect pests, while not entirely absent, appeared to be less numerous than usual and their control presented no serious problem. This situation was reflected in the attractiveness of the foliage.

Rainfall was abundant and well spaced throughout practically the whole season and this circumstance, together with the absence of extreme heat, caused the Hybrid Tea and other bedding types to flourish in a manner which we are seldom privileged to witness. While the first-crop blooming period did not reach its peak in the Toronto area until late June, ample compensation for the delay was forthcoming in the

abundance and high average quality of the blooms which were borne on stems of better than average length. Colour, also, was improved by the cool weather. This was particularly apparent in varieties such as Mrs. Sam McGredy, Walter Bentley, Charles Gregory, Princess Marina and Faience. The reds simply revelled in the cool, moist conditions and even McGredy's Scarlet which usually opens to a deep rose shade was actually red in 1950. It remained only for the large, very full whites to display impatience with the frequent rainfall, and varieties such as Margaret Anne Baxter, Mrs. H. M. Eddie, Snow White, McGredy's Ivory, Edina and Marcia Stanhope were not entirely happy.

We became apprehensive early in the season of a serious outbreak of blackspot which ordinarily occurs in a season of excessive rainfall, but while in our own garden a few plants were affected in September, the attack was mild and was confined to an area containing only about twenty bushes. We promptly removed all affected foliage and applied fungicide to the entire garden at frequent intervals until mid-October with excellent results. Some gardens in this area were entirely free from blackspot—a circumstance which reflects great credit on the cultural practices of the owners. We observed mildew on certain susceptible varieties but, while this disease renders the foliage unsightly, it causes no permanent injury as far as we are aware, and we cannot bring ourself to the point of "viewing it with alarm".

Autumn bloom was plentiful and we cut buds—which opened indoors—as late as mid-November. Five months of bloom and without the interruption which ordinarily occurs in August! What other garden subject will equal this performance?

Una Bonita Seniorita

By the Editor

For several years since the end of the Second Great War we have observed in British Rose catalogues the name "Golden Melody", followed by brief and modest descriptive notes. This meant little to us because we were unfamiliar with the variety, and enquiries amongst our Rose-growing friends were unproductive of any useful information. We vaguely remem-

bered, however, having read in pre-war horticultural literature something about a Rose of Spanish origin whose name had been changed to Golden Melody, so in the autumn of 1949 we included this variety in one of our orders for spring delivery and first-year impressions are that it is one of the finest varieties in our garden. The growth has been excellent for first-year plants with sturdy stems, thick, leathery, disease-resistant foliage, and long, shapely buds produced singly. The colour is not golden as the name implies but rather creamy-yellow, shading to orange in the centre. The petals are long and of extremely heavy texture, opening slowly, and impervious to both rainfall and heat. The blooms, which when fully expanded are over six inches in diameter, carry a powerful lemon fragrance and their excellent substance causes them to retain their ideal form well beyond the lifetime of the average bloom. We do not regard it as a particularly free bloomer but the quality is superb.

Impressed by what appears to be our most important Rose discovery in several years, we decided to pursue our enquiries regarding its origin so we wrote to the Secretary of The National Rose Society. He was unable to enlighten us aside from mentioning that it was introduced some years ago by a prominent British firm and that it had been raised in Spain. Later, in the course of correspondence with Mr. Harry H. Hazlewood of Epping, U.S.W., Australia, we learned that he also had become acquainted with this Rose and that he had directed an enquiry to Sr. Pedro Dot of Barcelona, the most prominent Spanish Rose hybridizer. We are now informed by Mr. Hazlewood that the Rose now known as Golden Melody was raised by LaFlorida in 1934, introduced by Pedro Dot as Irene Churruca and known by that name for a few years in England. It failed, owing possibly to poor publicity, to attract much attention at the outset and in due course the name was changed to Golden Melody. The outbreak of war in 1939 brought about almost a complete cessation of Rose activities until 1947 and it is only within the past three years that Golden Melody has been accorded the recognition which was overdue. We have ordered more stock of this variety and feel sure that had it received the build-up given Mme A. Meilland (Peace) it would now be in every garden. We are informed that it is still listed in catalogues on Continental Europe as Irene Churruca. As far as we are aware it is offered by only one Canadian nurseryman.

The Clearing House

By the Editor

It has been gratifying to observe within the past year indications of increasing interest in The Clearing House, not only through the comments of members at large but through the increasing number of contributors to the current presentation. We are still dissatisfied with the extent of participation in this discussion and trust that the number of contributors will be substantially increased next year. Meanwhile we do appreciate the co-operation of the undermentioned members. In noting variations in the variety appraisals of reporters, readers will take into consideration, no doubt, the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

In accordance with established practice we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five-year period, and, as usual, have indicated, when known, the number of plants of a variety grown, the number of years grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded.

List of Contributors

With Name, Address, Nature of Soil, and Exposure:

- Bartlett, Mr. S. B., 151 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Botly, Mr. A. L., 31 Peter Street, Port Arthur, Ontario; Sandy Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Burgess, Mrs. H. T., 71 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ontario; Shallow Clay Loam, Partial Shade and Full Sunshine.
- Hainer, Mr. H. C., 630 Simcoe Street North, Oshawa, Ontario; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
- Hill, Mrs. A. Griffin, 110 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Littlejohn, Mr. J. M., 1102 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
- McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Avenue, Oshawa, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Nunn, Mr. George, Sidney, B.C.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Patton, Mr. D. C., 7 Burnhamthorpe Park Blvd., Islington, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Rice, Mr. Ellwood C., 3466 West 18th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Rolph, Dr. A. H., Scarlett Road, Weston, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
- Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3791 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam, Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.

Smith, Mr. Arthur E., R.R. No. 1, Islington, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.

Smith, Lt. Col. R. B., Oshawa, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.

Stephenson, Mr. C. R., 227 Havelock Street, Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Partial Shade.

Webster, Mr. A. J., 365 Lauder Avenue, Toronto, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.

Wilson, Mr. C. T., 80 Ellerslie Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years—Yrs.; Plants—Pls.; Understocks—Canina—Can.; Multiflora—Mult.; Ragged Robin—R.R.

Alain, H. Poly. (Meilland '48) Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports vigorous growth and disease-resistant foliage. He says it shows promise. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) agrees with Mr. Nunn but complains that late-season bloom was scarce. He admires the bright, carmine-red colour.

American Flagship, H.T. (Lammerts '46) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) is not enthusiastic although his plants, which are of average vigour, produce an occasional good bloom.

Applause, H.T. (Swim '49) Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) commends the vigorous growth but prefers Charlotte Armstrong, one of its parents. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) also likes the plant characteristics but says the blooms are inferior to those of Charlotte Armstrong. He suggests that it might do better in a dry climate. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also compares it with its famous parent and says it represents no improvement. It remains for Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) to come to the defence of this Bagatelle Gold Medal Winner. Grown in partial shade her plant made excellent growth and bloomed profusely with long, sturdy stems. She regards it as particularly hardy as it displayed less evidence of winter damage than any other Rose in her garden. The Editor's impressions (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) based on first-year performance are not particularly favourable. Like Mrs. Wilson we had fair growth and abundant foliage but, as opposed to her experience, not much bloom. We can think of many better Roses.

Aurora, H. Poly. ('41) While actually too old for this review we are including it because, as a wartime introduction, it is not well known and might become important. Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) admires the pleasing salmon-pink colour of the blooms and his first-year growth was very good. This Rose should not be confused with a Hybrid Musk of the same name introduced in 1923.

Betty Morse, H.T. (Kordes '50) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) contents himself by describing this as another good red garden Rose.

Brazil, H.T. (Mallerin '47) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) displays more enthusiasm in this case, referring approvingly to the striking colour—a combination of orange and scarlet.

Bridget, H.T. (Fletcher '48) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) says it makes a bright spot in the garden and Mrs. Hill (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees, adding that it also gave a fine performance from the standpoint of bloom production. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is favourably impressed, commenting on its high decorative value, good growth and free-blooming qualities. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had only moderate vigour and bloom production but he is in general agreement with other commentators and considers that this Rose shows promise for garden decorative purposes.

Bright Eyes, Pol. (Duehrsen '47) Mr. Rice (6 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) describes low-growing, compact plants which produce their creamy yellow blooms freely. The colour fades and he is unenthusiastic.

C. A. Fletcher, H.T. (Fletcher '49) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) dislikes the harsh cherry-rose colour of the huge exhibition blooms and his growth is only moderate. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is satisfied with the vigour of his plant and describes the colour of the large blooms as crimson. He complains, however, of weak necks.

California Centennial, H.T. (H. & S. '49) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) considers that this Rose is not seen to advantage in the Vancouver climate. At its best, however, the colour is a rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Capistrano, H.T. (Morris '49) Mr. Botly (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) thinks highly of this Rose. While the blooms open rather quickly they have great lasting powers when cut. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also admires the large, fragrant, well-formed rose-pink blooms but would like to see more of them. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) praises this Rose highly, referring to its fine plant, healthy foliage and the clear, fresh colour of its large blooms. Col. R. B. Smith is pleased with his first-year results and would like to observe it further before passing judgment. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) is satisfied with its growth habit and he is in general agreement with Mrs. Burgess but is critical of the form of the open blooms. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) had very vigorous growth—over four feet—but bloom production fell below her expectations.

Charles Gregory, H.T. (Verschuren '48) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports moderate growth and very attractive colour but says the blooms open quickly. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) refers to the sparkling colour but he regards it as a shy bloomer. He recommends it for boutonniere purposes. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) and Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) agree with Mr. Nunn and consider that the colour is even more sensational than that of *Saturnia*. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) lost one of his plants but concurs in Mr. Nunn's comment. The small blooms are of perfect form in their early stages and the vermilion and gold colour combination has no equal as far as we are aware.

Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Meilland '47) While his plants were poor on arrival Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports that they both survived and produced several lovely, fragrant, deep crimson blooms. His bushes made only moderate growth but he is hopeful.

Chatter, H. Poly. (Boerner '47) Mr. Rice (6 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) comments on the dwarf, compact, habit of growth but is not fond of the dull, red colour.

City of Norwich, H.T. (Kordes '49) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) repeats his favourable comment of last year on this fragrant crimson seedling of *Crimson Glory*.

Commonwealth, H. Poly. (Kordes '48) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) considers that this Rose will be popular when known. He finds the large, semi-single, cerise-scarlet blooms exceedingly attractive.

Curly Pink, H.T. (Brownell '48) Mr. Smith (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports little growth until the season was well advanced. He expects much better results this year on established plants.

Debonair, H.T. (Lammerts '46) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., R.R.) admires the form of the blooms but he omits comment on other features. It has earned the approval of Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2-4 yrs., Can.) who now considers it a free-flowering variety. He had satisfactory growth and fine

foliage and he refers to the colour as a peculiar shade of primrose yellow. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) finds growth vigorous and foliage healthy but it bloomed very sparsely.

DeRuiter's Herald, Poly. (DeRuiter '48) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) likes the orange-scarlet colour. The blooms are single or semi-single and borne in large trusses.

Diamond Jubilee, H.T. (Boerner '47) Mr. Botly (10 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports that the outer petals burned badly in midsummer and that autumn bloom was of excellent quality. For Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) it has improved and he now pronounces it one of the best exhibition sorts. Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) considers that it requires a dry climate to be seen at its best. He finds the buds unattractive but these often develop into large well-formed blooms. Mr. Patton's appraisal of this Rose (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) remains unaltered and he finds it impossible to enthuse over the few untidy, buff-yellow blooms produced. Mr. Rice comments favourably (6 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) on the tall, bushy, well-clothed plants and adds that the blooms can be very fine when the weather is right but that the buds are usually dirty in appearance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) agrees with Messrs. Nunn and Rice and adds that it is a free bloomer and a consistent winner at north-west shows. Mr. Stephenson (5 pls. 1-3 yrs., Mult.) likes this Rose in spite of its obvious faults. It also meets with the general approval of Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) who admits poor bud form but says it produces more bloom than any other variety in her garden. The Editor has discarded this variety, its behaviour having corresponded closely to that described by Mr. Patton.

Dusky Maiden, H. Poly. (LeGrice '48) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) refers to the colour contrast—the dark red petals and the golden stamens—which he finds very attractive. His bushes made only moderate growth and bloom production was somewhat disappointing. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) regards it as a good, dark scarlet, fragrant Polyantha. Dr. Rolph (6 pls., 1 yr., Can.) finds that it blooms freely but that his plants seemed to lack vigour. He considers the name appropriate for the colour is distinctly dusky or smoky in effect. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Dr. Rolph although the bright golden stamens seem to impart brightness to the blooms. One of our dogs, while supervising some work which we were doing nearby, reclined on the smaller of our two Dusky Maidens so now we have only one!

Early Morn, H.T. (Brownell '44) While this Rose is scarcely eligible for this discussion we are including it because it apparently is meritorious and not well known. Mr. Smith (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports that owing to a late start his plants did not get into production until autumn. He has seen it growing in the raiser's nursery, however, and assures us that it makes a magnificent display. The colour is soft, silvery pink.

Ellinor LeGrice, H.T. (LeGrice '49) The first-year impressions of Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) are very favourable. He admires the well-formed blooms of clear yellow colour and his plant was strong and healthy. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) also considers this one of the best yellow varieties. He describes it as free-blooming and with blooms frequently of exhibition calibre. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) goes along with the previous comment but has observed some fading of colour.

Emily, H.T. (Baines '49) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports large, fragrant, rose-pink blooms on a plant of erect habit. This Rose is one of his favourites but he warns that the foliage must be protected. It appears to have possibilities as an exhibition variety.

Ena Harkness, H.T. (Norman '46) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) while admitting the beauty of the blooms, feels that it did not quite measure up to the catalogue description. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) likes the brilliant, non-fading colour but she found the growth less vigorous than that expected. Mr. Dufton (12 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) ranks this at the top of the list of reds. He exhausts his vocabulary in enumerating its virtues—good growth, healthy foliage, fragrant blooms of ideal form and gorgeous colour. Mrs. Hill (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Mr. Dufton but would have welcomed more of the beautiful blooms. Mr. Norton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) considers it a fine variety but avers that it does not equal Crimson Glory. Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) regards it as superior to Crimson Glory and refers particularly to its ability to retain its colour. Mr. Patton (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports moderate vigour and satisfactory bloom production. While his blooms of this Rose did not equal those of Crimson Glory in size or fullness they did in form and colour. Mr. Rice (9 pls., 1-2 yrs., Mult.) rates it as one of the two best red varieties. It merits the high opinion of Dr. Rolph (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) who says the outstanding feature in addition to dazzling colour was its strong growth. Mr. Selwood (3 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) sums up the situation by describing this Rose as a grand performer in every respect. That is high praise from Mr. Selwood. The first-year impressions of Mr. McNeill (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) are very favourable. He mentions the sparkling colour and generous bloom production. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) adds his voice to the chorus of praise, almost duplicating Mr. Dufton's report. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) spoils the party by describing it as an average red Rose. She is pleased with the colour and fragrance of the blooms but was disappointed with growth. The Editor (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) had only average growth but in other respects he concurs in the eulogies recorded above.

Enchantment, H.T. (Hill '46) Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) has considerable respect for the well-formed buds and blooms but says the best colour appears in autumn. He regards it as a good exhibition variety.

Fandango, H.T. (Swim '50) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) considers this a good, colourful, decorative Rose and says that it attracts much attention. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) is fascinated by the turkey-red colour of the blooms which are carried on strong, sturdy stems. The foliage is glossy and healthy.

Fashion, H. Poly. (Boerner '48) Mr. Dufton (6 pls., 2 yrs., Mult. and 6 pls., 1 yr., Can.) considers this one of the best of its type. Its outstanding characteristic is its beautiful colour—salmon-shaded peach. Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is so captivated by this Rose that he is planting a whole bed of it. He refers ecstatically to the luminous colour and the excellent growth. Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 2 yrs. Mult.) also is enthusiastic, commenting specifically on the very striking colour. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) have a high regard for this Rose, particularly because of its unique colour which Mr. Selwood describes as a mixture of coral and sun-tanned blond! (Note: we have seen sun-tanned blondes who were far less attractive than the blooms of Fashion!) Lt. Col. Smith expresses admiration of the clear salmon colour and of the prolificacy of the plants and adds that it has come to stay in his garden. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) had bushy but not tall growth. She has noted that the colour burns badly in hot weather but considers it, nevertheless, to be a welcome addition. The Editor (3 pls., 1 yr., R.R.) considers it one of the most charming and refined members of its group. Our plants are in partial shade and we have not noted the burning to which reference is made by Mrs. Wilson. The autumn colour is indescribably beautiful.

First Love, H.T. (Swim '50) Mr. Rice (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) while somewhat reticent about passing judgment on the basis of one year's experience, says it appears to bloom profusely. The buds are long and shapely and the colour is pale pink.

Forty-Niner, H.T. (Swim '48) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is disappointed with this Rose. She finds the colour drab and uninteresting and the blooms lacking in form. Mr. Hainer (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) also is dissatisfied with its performance. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) joins the other critics and describes it as a decided "flop". Mr. Rice (6 pls., 1-2 yrs., Mult.) says it is dull and uninteresting in Vancouver but states that it can be very beautiful in dry areas. Mr. Selwood's report (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) corresponds closely with that of Mr. Rice. This Rose, badly in need of a friend, finds one in Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) who reports having had some excellent bloom in 1950. She tempers her enthusiasm, however, by recording that the stems are inclined to be weak.

Frensham, H. Poly. (Norman '48) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) commends this as one of the best reds of the type. He finds growth and bloom production excellent. Mr. Nunn's report (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) is almost identical. Mr. Rice (6 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) has nothing but praise for it while Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) and Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) are in agreement that this is one of the best red Hybrid Polyanthas. The Editor (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) would not quarrel with the favourable comments recorded above. While our 1949 experience with first-year plants was disappointing the performance of these plants in 1950 was very satisfying indeed.

Geranium Red, H. Poly. (Boerner '47) Mr. Dufton (4 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports good growth and unusual colour which, however, fades badly.

Gordon Eddie, H.T. (Eddie '49) Mr. Botly (6 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) is delighted with his first-year results and places this Rose second only to Mme. A. Meilland (Peace) with respect to floriferousness and quality of bloom. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is ordering more stock because of its outstanding performance in her garden. She describes the colour as apricot-peach with no fading. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) adds his word of praise and says it was particularly satisfying in autumn with growth and foliage beyond criticism. Mr. Nunn (5 pls., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) falls in line, commenting on its excellent performance generally and emphasizing its usefulness for exhibition purposes. Mr. Rice (20 pls., 3-4 yrs., Mult.) is in agreement but mentions that some blooms appear with split centres. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.), Lt. Col. Smith (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.), Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) and Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) all join the chorus of praise although Mr. Stephenson remarks that the bud form could be improved upon.

Haisha, H.T. (Meilland '47) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports vigorous growth and large blooms of yellow, flushed cerise. He considers it a Rose of great promise. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is favourably impressed. He compares the growth and foliage to that of Mme. A. Meilland (Peace) and adds that the blooms also are similar but slightly deeper in colour and devoid of fragrance. This is a seedling of Mme. A. Meilland.

High Noon, Cl. H.T. (Lammerts '47) Mr. Rice (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports good growth and attractive yellow blooms which hold their colour. His plants bloomed in their first season.

Hilda Phillips, H.T. (Bees '47) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) regards this as a satisfactory decorative variety with average vigour and good

foliage. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) admired the apricot-yellow buds but could have used more of them.

Hill's Hillbilly, H. Poly. (Byrum '48) Mr. Rice (6 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) regards this as an improvement on Else Poulsen with clean, fresh colour and sound plant characteristics.

John H. Ellis, H.T. (McGredy '48) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) recommends this for exhibition purposes. He refers enthusiastically to the large blooms of deep pink colour with high, pointed centres and reflexing outer petals. While fragrance is lacking the blooms are of high quality and freely produced on a plant of average vigour.

Juno, H.T. (Swim '50) Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) reports weak growth and scarcity of bloom although the occasional bloom produced was of good size. The experience of the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) parallels that of Mrs. Wilson. Our plant seemed to become weaker as the season progressed and we do not expect it to survive the winter.

Lady Belper, H.T. (Verschuren '49) Mr. Dufton (6 pls., 1 yr., Can.) had vigorous growth and plenty of bloom. The latter, however, lacked petalage and opened too quickly. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is fond of this colourful, orange-bronze, decorative Rose and is planting more stock. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also admired the colour but found the blooms lacking in substance.

Langley, H.T. (Eacott '46) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is very pleased with the quality of the yellow blooms but would like to see more of them. Mr. Dufton (5 pls., 1 yr., Can.) considers that this has exhibition possibilities. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also admired the blooms but his plants failed to make much growth.

Lavender Pinocchio, H. Poly. (Boerner '48) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) regards it as a good novelty, somewhat similar in colour to Grey Pearl, of which it is a seedling.

Mabel Francis, H.T. (Bees '47) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) are in general agreement that this is a Rose of considerable merit. The colour is an attractive rose-pink and the blooms are of good form and ample substance. It displayed average vigour but Mr. Littlejohn intimates that the foliage requires close attention.

Madame Kriloff, H.T. (Meilland '49) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had only fair growth but he considers this Rose promising and accordingly is increasing his planting of it. Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) comments on the unique colour but complains about poor bloom production. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) enjoyed the colourful buds which were borne freely on a vigorous growing plant. We observed evidence at times of weak necks, usually after rainfall. The colour is somewhat unusual—orange-yellow, heavily veined with carmine. We like this Rose.

Madame Yves Latieulle, H.T. (Meilland '48) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is optimistic, saying that on the basis of its first-year performance this gives promise of being a top-notch yellow Rose.

Margot Anstiss, H.T. (Norman '48) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports large blooms of a weak pink shade with foliage highly susceptible to blackspot. It has not found a friend in Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) who also is critical of the faint pink colour. Dr. Rolph (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed, referring to weak growth. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports robust growth and healthy foliage with blooms of approved form but weak colour. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Dr. Rolph.

Marion Calthorpe, H.T. (Wheatcroft '47) In the Editor's garden this Rose (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) failed to show much improvement over its performance of the previous year. The blooms, rich pink shading to orange at the base, are very attractive but they were very scarce and the plant lacks vigour.

Mary Wheatcroft, H.T. (Wheatcroft '46) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with the quality of the blooms although his plant made satisfactory growth. The blooms resemble those of Mrs. Sam McGredy in colour but are thinner and generally inferior to those of the older Rose.

Michelle Meilland, H.T. (Meilland '48) The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is intrigued by the shapely, refined buds of this Rose. While there are not too many petals, these are of great length and heavy texture, with the result that the delightful bud form lasts for several days. The colour is a soft, chaste pink, slightly deeper in the centre. The growth is vigorous and erect. A charming decorative Rose.

Mission Bells, H.T. (Morris '49) Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) rings the bells for this Rose. Her bush in its first year reached a height of three feet and bloomed profusely. She will increase her planting.

New Yorker, H.T. (Boerner '48) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) reports vigorous growth, healthy foliage and large flowers of good colour, particularly in autumn. He would have welcomed more bloom, however. Mr. Botly (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also refers to blooms of excellent quality produced rather sparsely. Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) cautiously confines himself to the observation that this Rose appears very promising. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is well pleased with its behaviour, particularly the form and colour of the blooms and the growth of the plants. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) considers this one of the best red varieties with its vigorous growth and large unfading blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) shares Mr. Rice's views and also gives this Rose credit for fragrance, an attribute not previously specifically mentioned. Lt. Col. Smith (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) has a high opinion of New Yorker but reports a little blackspot and scarcity of autumn bloom. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the large, unfading scarlet blooms which he considers suitable for exhibition. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., R.R.) enjoys the large blooms which hold their colour well but they were produced somewhat sparsely.

Nocturne, H.T. (Swim '47) Mr. Botly (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) found that some of the blooms were of high quality while others burned badly—very susceptible to weather conditions. Mrs. Burgess (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) was delighted with the bud form and the deep velvety crimson, fragrant blooms but late in the season the foliage became affected with mildew. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is disappointed. He also complains of severe burning and disagreeable colour. Mr. Hainer (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., Mult.) reports robust growth with pleasing buds and blooms. Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) has come to the conclusion that it is not suited to the Pacific Coast climate and will discard it. Mr. Patton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) is luke-warm about Nocturne. Its performance in 1950 represented an improvement over that of the previous year but the colour was dull crimson and he considers that it will never provide competition for either Crimson Glory or Ena Harkness. Mr. Rice (12 pls., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) agree with Mr. Nunn although they admire the bud form and the plant characteristics. For Lt. Col. Smith (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) this Rose has performed very well. He has had good colour but some of the stems had weak necks.

Nocturne, H. Poly. (Archer '48) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) finds the deep crimson colour interesting and his plant displayed improved performance over that of the previous season.

Picturesque, H.T. (Eddie '50) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) is quite excited about this Rose, commenting on its very vigorous growth, long, shapely buds and blooms and bright carmine-pink colour. For Mr. Nunn (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) it blooms freely and he regards it as a fine exhibition variety. He finds, however, that the colour is inclined to fade when in full sunshine.

Pinkie, H. Poly. (Swim '47) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., R.R.) reports low, compact growth and abundant bloom. Some of the stems, however, showed signs of weak necks. Mr. Nunn (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) considers it one of the daintiest of Polyanthas, very attractive in the bud form. He thinks it would be most effective in a rockery. Mr. Rice (9 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) also refers to the daintiness of the buds but mentions that they open quickly to uninteresting flowers. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) thinks well of it, referring particularly to the well-formed buds, fragrance, healthy foliage and symmetrical plant habit.

Red Ensign, H.T. (Norman '47) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) beats the drums for this Rose, asserting that it is one of the best exhibition reds. His plants continue to display great vigour and the blooms are intensely fragrant. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also praises it highly. He describes it as a robust grower, producing its large, very fragrant well-formed, light scarlet blooms on strong stems. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is glad to add his endorsement to the reports of Messrs. Dufton and Selwood. The colour, as Mr. Selwood points out, is considerably lighter than that of either Ena Harkness or William Harvey.

Red Pinocchio, H. Poly. (Boerner '48) Mr. Botly (10 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports very little bloom until late August but that his plants then staged a great show extending throughout the remainder of the growing season. He admires the large clusters of long-lasting, colourful blooms. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) is not very happy about it although satisfied with the growth and health of the plants. His blooms burn in the sun but he has seen it in good form elsewhere.

Rose of Freedom, H.T. (Swim '48) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) likes everything about it except colour which was not crimson as claimed but rather a deep, washed-out pink. The large fragrant blooms were well-formed and borne on long, sturdy, stems. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) does not commit himself but considers it promising. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) regards it as a fine red, fully double, fragrant, and able to hold its colour. She had excellent growth and generous bloom.

Rouge Meilland, H.T. (Meilland '50) (Known as "Happiness" in the United States) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) is not favourably impressed. He expresses the opinion that Charles Mallerin is much better.

Rubaiyat, H.T. (McGredy '46) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., 1 Can. 1 R.R.) expresses satisfaction with the strong growth, healthy foliage and large, fragrant blooms which, however, burned badly and were generally of poor colour. His autumn bloom was best. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is quite pleased with his first-year results. Mr. Hainer (2 pls., 3 yrs. Mult.) says it improves with acquaintance. He finds the plants reliable and productive and the blooms cheerful. Mr. Rice (7 pls., 3-4 yrs., Mult.) is not favourably impressed. He gets a few presentable blooms but they are usually insignificant. Plants and foliage, however, are good. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) while admitting that a fair percentage of the blooms

do not qualify for exhibition purposes, contends that the variety has sufficient merit to warrant its retention in the garden. He mentions the peculiar glow of the blooms and their fragrance. (Editor's note: In the blooms which we have been privileged to see the "glow" was conspicuously absent.)

San Fernando, H.T. (Morris '48) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) receives a genuine thrill from San Fernando. She has nothing but praise for its well-formed, substantial, fragrant, brilliantly coloured blooms. Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) apparently is thrill-proof but he regards it as a valuable addition to the fragrant red varieties. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) expresses disappointment, maintaining that it is a sparse bloomer. Mr. Rice (9 pls., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) obtains a few good, fragrant blooms, but finds the foliage susceptible to mildew. His plants grow vigorously. Lt. Col. Smith (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) has found its performance thus far disappointing but he is hoping for an improvement in 1951.

Scarlet Else, H. Poly. (Kordes) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports very vigorous growth and unfading colour. He suggests, however, that the great clusters of bloom are massed too heavily on top for best effect.

Scarlet Leader, H. Poly. (Kordes) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) regards it as a brilliant scarlet variety which appears promising.

Scarlet O'Hara, H. Poly. (Klyn '47) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs. Mult.) drops his guard and proclaims this the deepest coral type to date. The plants also have a fine habit of growth. (Editor's note: This one is supposed to be red.)

Serenade, H.T. (Boerner '49) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) repeats his previous comment, viz. shapely burnt-orange buds produced in abundance on tall plants which are deficient in foliage. He finds the open blooms uninteresting.

Show Girl, H.T. (Lammerts '46) Mr. Selwood (3 pls., 4 yrs., Mult.) considers this to be aptly named—colourful and shapely with fragrance an added virtue. The large, dark pink blooms which are sometimes up to exhibition form are produced on strong plants.

Spek's Yellow, H.T. (Spek '47) The first-year impressions of Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) are quite favourable. He proclaims it one of the better new yellow Roses with plenty of deep, non-fading blooms produced on a good plant. Mrs. Burgess (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also comments on the excellent colour but objects to the poor form and lack of substance. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) says the strong attractive colour is held throughout all stages of the blooms which, however, are not large. His plant made good growth and he is planting more stock. Mr. Patton (5 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is uncertain about it. His plants were small and weak upon receipt and two failed to grow. The remaining three were slow in starting but produced a few small blooms of pleasing form and bright unfading colour late in the season. He has faith and hope! Dr. Rolph (6 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is optimistic regarding the future prospects of this Rose, remarking that seldom has a Rose given such a creditable performance in its first season. He found the plants both vigorous and floriferous. He admires the deep, glowing colour, also the good form of the buds and half-open blooms. Unfortunately, however, it lacks the substance of such varieties as Julien Potin and McGredy's Yellow. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports moderate vigour only and rather small blooms of sensational colour. He terms it a good bedding variety. On the basis of its first-year performance the Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Stephenson. We are hopeful that established plants may display more vigour. This is the Rose which is being sold as "Golden Sceptre" in the United States.

Sultane, H.T. (Meilland '50) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports very vivid buds, vermillion with yellow tones, but poor blooms produced on fairly strong plants.

Sunny Maid, H. Poly. (Fletcher '49) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) looks with a friendly eye on this vigorous growing variety with its abundance of large, semi-single yellow blooms which fade slightly.

Sutter's Gold, H.T. (Swim '49) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the buds which, however, fly open too quickly, especially in hot weather. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) refers to the very attractive colour and regrets that this Rose has too few petals. Mr. Rice (6 pls., 1-2 yrs., Mult.) finds the plants vigorous but notes that the charming, colourful buds rapidly pass to second-rate blooms which, however, carry a delicious fragrance. It appeals to Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) because of its splendid plant characteristics, long, strong stems, free flowering habit, and the supreme beauty of the long pointed buds, yellow blended with orange and carmine. The fragrant blooms are deficient in petalage but he avers that they have considerable substance. Lt. Col. Smith (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also has a good word for it. He intimates that it is at its best in autumn when the colour is very striking and the fragrance noteworthy. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is critical of the thin and shapeless blooms although he comments on the attractiveness of the bud form and the vigour of the plant. He wonders how this Rose managed to win so many awards. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) thinks well of it, reporting lots of bloom on a fine, sturdy plant. She refers to its fragrance and unusual colour which is very striking in cool weather. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) also likes it as a garden decorative Rose but, as pointed out in several reports, the open blooms are rather shapeless. Like Lt. Col. Smith and Mrs. Wilson we found the buds and half-open blooms supremely beautiful in the autumn.

Symphonie, H.T. (Meilland '49) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is very pleased with the first-year performance of this Gold Medal Winner.

Taffeta, H.T. (Swim '48) It failed to accomplish much for Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) and the few blooms which appeared did not carry much appeal. He will give it further trial. Mr. Botly (8 pls., 1 yr. Mult.) reports robust growth and colourful bloom in the garden. He finds, however, that the blooms have no lasting powers when cut. This is a favourite with Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) who stresses its colour attractiveness and the capacity of the plants to produce. Mr. Rice (6 pls., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) has discarded most of his plants. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) also has discarded this variety as unimportant.

Tahiti, H.T. (Meilland '47) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) compares the growth and foliage with those of Mme. A. Meilland (Peace) of which Tahiti is a seedling. He describes the colour as cream with each petal edged with carmine and while the blooms are quite full, the petals are rather short.

Tallyho, H.T. (Swim '48) Mr. Botly (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) reports phenomenal growth up to four feet in its first year. He is also well pleased with bloom production as well as the substance and lasting powers of the blooms. The plants are well clothed with healthy foliage. For Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) it has not done particularly well. She mentions the fine, disease-resistant foliage but reports that blooms were scarce although of good quality. Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) likes it in all respects save colour in which he finds too much mauve influence. Mrs. Wilson (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., R.R.) still thinks highly of this Rose which is one of the most vigorous in her garden.

Tantau's Triumph, H. Poly. (Tantau '47) Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) says tersely "an arresting colour, good growth". The Editor (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) still admires the orange-tomato colour but bloom production falls below what might be expected of a Hybrid Polyantha.

The Mountie, H. Poly. (Eddie '49) Mr. Rice (6 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) finds it variable. At times the scarlet colour is very clear and he recommends this variety for mass planting. Viewed as individual plants he considers that several other varieties are superior. Lt. Col. Smith describes this as a lovely little Rose with free blooming habit. He intends to plant more of it.

Treasure, H.T. (Fletcher '49) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) thinks this fine apricot-pink variety may prove useful for exhibition purposes.

Valiant, H.T. (Boerner '48) Mr. Rice (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) considers this one of the best of its colour group with respect to plant constitution, floriferousness and form of bloom. It is bright red and a seedling of Poinsettia.

Vanessa, H.T. (Leenders '46) Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with the first-year performance of this Rose although the few blooms produced were attractive. Mr. Patton (6 pls., 5 yrs., Can.) is very pleased with its performance which seems to improve each year. The colour is quite unusual, buff outer petals shading to deep coppery-orange at the centre. The blooms are very fragrant.

Verschuren's Pink, H.T. (Verschuren '48) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is non-committal. His plant made only moderate growth but bloomed well and the blooms were attractive with respect to both form and colour. This Rose performed very well in the Editor's garden (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) in its first year and it may represent a challenge to Picture as a top-ranking pink bedder. The blooms somewhat resemble those of Picture but are larger. It appears to be very free-flowering and we found the growth moderately strong.

Wheatcroft's Gold, H.T. (Wheatcroft '48) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is not favourably impressed. He admits fine golden yellow colour but the blooms lack substance and his plant growth was only fair.

Wilfred Pickles, H.T. (Mee '49) Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) thinks this Rose may prove to be valuable although his first-year growth was only fair. He likes the creamy-pink colour and the form of the blooms.

Wilhelm Teetzmann, H. Poly. (Kordes '49) Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) is pleased with the vigour of this variety, also the blood-red colour of the blooms although the latter are not as numerous as might be desired.

Wendelien, H. Poly. (Leenders '46) Mr. Patton (4 pls., 5 yrs., Can.) continues to praise this vigorous, tall-growing Rose. The fairly full, cherry-red blooms come singly on long stems and he wonders why it is classed as a Hybrid Polyantha.

William Harvey, H.T. (Norman '48) Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) considers this a fine exhibition red although he has found the growth only moderate. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also refers to the full, high-centred, non-fading crimson blooms but he too found the growth somewhat disappointing. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports perfect specimen blooms, larger than either Ena Harkness or Red Ensign. He feared the stems might not support the blooms but was agreeably surprised. He describes the plant as robust in habit. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Mr. Selwood. One bloom in October held its perfect form for seven days although subjected to rain on several occasions. We are very excited about this Rose although we would like to see a stronger plant.

The Rose Analysis, 1950

Editor's Note:—Once again with a view to determining variety popularity, we present the tabulated information assembled by Mr. F. F. Dufton, President, and based on votes cast by the experienced Rosarians whose names appear hereunder. In arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed by the voters Mr. Dufton has followed the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice. It will be noted that the number of varieties in each classification has been increased this year from twelve to fifteen.

While, of course, it is unlikely that all growers will agree with the ranking accorded some of the varieties mentioned, it should be remembered that variety behaviour varies widely according to local conditions. Leaving individual preferences and prejudices aside, however, we consider that the varieties which finally reached the preferred lists represent a fairly reliable guide to prospective purchasers with respect to variety selection for the purposes indicated.

In comparing the results of the poll with those of the previous years it will be noted Ena Harkness, Diamond Jubilee and Gordon Eddie appear in the current list of Exhibition Roses, while Mrs. H. M. Eddie has disappeared from the list. The three newcomers in the list of Roses for General Garden Cultivation are Ena Harkness, the popularity of which is indicated by its third position ranking, Grande Duchesse Charlotte and Lady Sylvia. In the Bedding Roses Cynthia Brooke has been dropped, while the names of Violinista Costa, Diamond Jubilee and The Doctor appear. We have discarded both Violinista Costa and Diamond Jubilee but apparently the performance of these varieties has been more impressive elsewhere than in our own garden!

In the list of Autumn Blooming Roses Mme. Henri Guillot and Golden Dawn are absent from the current list but Diamond Jubilee, Christopher Stone and Gordon Eddie have found sufficient support to be included.

In the list of Most Fragrant Roses Mme. Jules Bouche has been omitted and Ena Harkness, Red Ensign, San Fernando, Rose of Freedom and Madame Butterfly have found favour with the voters, the last two being deadlocked for fifteenth position. Amongst the Climbing and Rambling Roses, Thor, which ranked twelfth last year, has disappeared while American Pillar, Dr. W. VanFleet, Clg. Madame Edouard Herriot and that grand old Hybrid Bourbon, Zephyrine Drouhin, have gained admission. With respect to the Hybrid Polyanthas all those listed last year again appear with the addition of Frensham and Dainty Maid. The outstanding features of this group are the spectacular advance of Fashion from tenth to second position and the acclaim with which Frensham has been received—as evidenced by its occupancy of third place.

THE VOTERS

Dr. J. H. Baillie	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mr. Ellwood C. Rice
Mr. John W. Burgess	Mr. W. J. McNeill	Mr. A. Norman Rogers
Mr. C. A. Davis	Mr. Arthur A. Norton	Mr. Archie Selwood
Mr. Charles T. Dew	Mr. George Nunn	Mr. C. R. Stephenson
Mr. Fred F. Dufton	Mr. D. C. Patton	Mr. E. W. Tyrrell K.C.
H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd.	Mr. Thos. Pocklington	Mr. Arthur J. Webster
Mr. Emerson Mitchell	Dr. W. H. Reid	Mrs. C. T. Wilson

EXHIBITION ROSES

	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	250 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory.....	221 points	Deep Crimson
3. McGredy's Yellow.....	175 points	Pale Yellow
4. McGredy's Ivory.....	137 points	Creamy White
5. Mrs. A. R. Barracough.....	106 points	Carmine Pink
6. Mrs. Charles Lamplough.....	99 points	Lemon Chrome
7. Dame Edith Helen.....	83 points	Glowing Pink
8. Charlotte Armstrong.....	83 points	Cerise Pink
9. Ena Harkness.....	82 points	Crimson Scarlet
10. William Moore.....	76 points	Deep Pink
11. Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	66 points	Coppery Orange
12. Diamond Jubilee.....	63 points	Buff Yellow
13. Rex Anderson.....	56 points	White shaded Gold
14. Gordon Eddie.....	55 points	Peach Apricot
15. Mirandy.....	55 points	Garnet Red

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

		Year Introduced	Colour
1.	Crimson Glory.....	242 points	Deep Crimson
2.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	184 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
3.	Ena Harkness.....	129 points	Crimson Scarlet
4.	McGredy's Yellow.....	119 points	Pale Yellow
5.	Picture.....	110 points	Clear Rose Pink
6.	Comtesse Vandal.....	104 points	Salmon and Coral
7.	Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	97 points	Coppery Orange
8.	Charlotte Armstrong.....	93 points	Cerise Pink
9.	Etoile de Hollande.....	83 points	Bright Dark Red
10.	Christopher Stone.....	81 points	Dark Crimson
11.	Grande Duchesse Charlotte.....	66 points	Tomato Red
12.	President H. Hoover.....	56 points	Orange Yellow shaded Pink
13.	Golden Dawn.....	54 points	Pale Lemon Yellow
14.	Lady Sylvia.....	52 points	Rose Pink
15.	Hector Deane.....	52 points	Cochineal Carmine & Salmon

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

1.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	216 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2.	Crimson Glory.....	202 points	Deep Crimson
3.	President H. Hoover.....	107 points	Orange Yellow shaded Pink
4.	McGredy's Yellow.....	77 points	Pale Yellow
5.	Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	72 points	Coppery Orange
6.	Eclipse.....	64 points	Yellow
7.	Ena Harkness.....	60 points	Crimson Scarlet
8.	Charlotte Armstrong.....	60 points	Cerise Pink
9.	Etoile de Hollande.....	60 points	Bright Dark Red
10.	Grand Duchesse Charlotte.....	60 points	Tomato Red
11.	Diamond Jubilee.....	59 points	Buff Yellow
12.	Comtesse Vandal.....	58 points	Salmon and Coral
13.	Christopher Stone.....	53 points	Dark Crimson
14.	Show Girl.....	51 points	Deep Cherry Pink
15.	Warawee.....	48 points	Shell Pink
16.	Gordon Eddie.....	48 points	Peach Apricot

BEDDING ROSES (H.T.)

		Year Introduced	Colour
1.	Crimson Glory.....	240 points 1935	Deep Crimson
2.	Ena Harkness.....	134 points 1946	Crimson Scarlet
3.	Picture.....	113 points 1932	Clear Rose Pink
4.	Comtesse Vandal.....	86 points 1932	Salmon and Coral
5.	Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	80 points 1929	Coppery Orange
6.	Christopher Stone.....	78 points 1934	Dark Crimson
7.	McGredy's Yellow.....	78 points 1933	Pale Yellow
8.	Violinista Costa.....	74 points 1936	Pink, Old Rose & Orange
9.	Etoile de Hollande.....	69 points 1919	Bright Dark Red
10.	McGredy's Sunset.....	67 points 1936	Yellow flushed Scarlet
11.	Diamond Jubilee.....	64 points 1947	Buff Yellow
12.	Golden Dawn.....	62 points 1929	Pale Lemon Yellow
13.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	62 points 1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
14.	The Doctor.....	59 points 1939	Bright Silvery Pink
15.	Eclipse.....	47 points 1935	Yellow

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

1.	Crimson Glory.....	258 points 1935	Deep Crimson
2.	Etoile de Hollande.....	183 points 1919	Bright Dark Red
3.	The Doctor.....	142 points 1939	Bright Silvery Pink
4.	Ena Harkness.....	139 points 1946	Crimson Scarlet
5.	Hector Deane.....	126 points 1938	Cochineal Carmine & Salmon
6.	Mirandy.....	110 points 1945	Garnet Red
7.	Christopher Stone.....	102 points 1934	Dark Crimson
8.	Girona.....	86 points 1936	Orange and Pink
9.	Golden Dawn.....	77 points 1929	Pale Lemon Yellow
10.	Heart's Desire.....	70 points 1940	Red
11.	Dame Edith Helen.....	66 points 1926	Glowing Pink
12.	Dr. F. G. Chandler (Dickson's Red).....	43 points 1938	Velvety Crimson
13.	Red Ensign.....	39 points 1947	Carmine Crimson
14.	San Fernando.....	39 points 1948	Brilliant Scarlet
15.	Rose of Freedom.....	38 points 1948	Red
16.	Mme. Butterfly.....	38 points 1920	Salmon Flesh shaded Rose

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Paul's Scarlet Climber.....	1916	Scarlet
2. The New Dawn.....	1930	Delicate Soft Pink
3. Paul's Lemon Pillar.....	1915	Sulphur Yellow
4. Elegance.....	1938	Spectrum Yellow
5. Royal Scarlet.....	1926	Velvety Crimson
6. Blaze.....	1932	Scarlet
7. Glendale.....	1927	Creamy White
8. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.....	1933	Golden Yellow
9. Clg. Etoile de Hollande.....	1932	Bright Dark Red
10. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	1937	Coppery Orange
11. American Pillar.....	1909	Pink with Clear White Eye
12. Doctor W. Van Fleet.....	1910	Flesh Pink
13. Clg. Mme. Ed. Herriot.....	1922	Coral Red shaded Yellow
14. Mary Wallace.....	1924	Rosy Pink
15. Zephyrine Drouhin.....	1869	Bright Pink

HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSES

1. Donald Prior.....	1934	Scarlet flushed Crimson
2. Fashion.....	1949	Salmon shaded Peach
3. Frensham.....	1948	Rich Red
4. Else Poulsen.....	1924	Bright Rose Pink
5. Rosenelfe.....	1938	Delicate Pink
6. Pinocchio.....	1940	Salmon Pink
7. Betty Prior.....	1934	Pale Pink, White Centre
8. Red Ripples.....	1942	Ox-Blood Red
9. Goldilocks.....	1946	Yellow
10. Orange Triumph.....	1938	Orange Scarlet
11. Anne Poulsen.....	1936	Bright Crimson Red
12. Floradora.....	1943	Orange-Red
13. Dainty Maid.....	1931	Soft Pink
14. Kirsten Poulsen.....	1925	Cherry Red
15. Permanent Wave (Van Nes).....	1934	Cochineal Carmine.

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The Constitution

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves the Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture; to acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be admitted to membership by the Board of Directors, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by ballot from amongst themselves a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Board of Directors shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Board of Directors shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall perform such duties as the Board may direct.

VII. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Board, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Board, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Board may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Board.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Ontario to be defined by the Board of Directors, may, with the approval¹ of the Board, appoint a committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, for the management of such local affairs

of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, and may be held at other points in Ontario, at times to be decided upon by the Board of Directors, and prizes may be given at such Exhibitions.

XI All competitions for prizes shall be divided into the following classes:

Class 1. — Professional. — Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2. — Semi-Professional — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

Class 3. — Semi-Amateur — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Class 4. — Amateur—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.

Class 5. — Novice—Comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

Note:—Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs may compete in the Professional and Semi-Professional classes, but the Professionals and Semi-Professionals may not compete in the Amateur and Semi-Amateur classes.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Board of Directors may appoint, in the month of December each year, on such day as the Board shall appoint for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society for the year shall be submitted by the Board. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XIV. A special meeting of the members of the Society may be called by the President at any time, or such a special meeting shall be held upon the written application to the President of not less than twenty members of the Society, to consider any specified business. The President shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors lay such application before the meeting and the Board shall appoint a date for such special meeting to be held within the succeeding two weeks at some place in the City of Toronto, and the members shall be notified by mail not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XV. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition of outstanding services, an Honorary President and four Honorary Vice-Presidents, each to hold office for one year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

Rules of the Rose Society of Ontario

1. The subscription to The Rose Society on Ontario shall be two dollars per annum for Associate members, three dollars for Active members, and five dollars for Sustaining members, payable in advance on the date of the annual meeting, and not later than the first day of January of each year.

2. The Rose Society's year shall end on 30th November in each calendar year and the accounts shall be made up as at that date for presentation to the annual meeting.

3. The Board of Directors may form such committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

4. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society at such times and places as the Board of Directors may determine.

5. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

6. Affiliation by Horticultural or other Rose societies may be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), or through membership. In the latter event to qualify at least ten members of the society applying for affiliation must be members of The Rose Society of Ontario. Affiliated

societies are entitled to a silver medal from The Rose Society of Ontario for competition in the Rose section of their local shows, provided, however, that there are at least three exhibitors in the competition for this medal.

By-Laws

(Defining the duties of the officers and Board of Directors)

1. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President, and may be called at the written request of five members, notice of which shall be sent to each member by mail, such notice to specify the business which is the occasion of the call. No business other than the mentioned shall be transacted at such meeting.

2. The hour of meeting shall be eight o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the President or Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to enforce strict observance of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Society, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn on the Treasurer for appropriations of money made and passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as his official charge may require of him.

4. It shall be the duty of one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of his seniority, to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President. If none are present the Society shall elect a president pro tempore.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, to keep a list of all members, of the time and place of all meetings in such manner as may be directed, and advise them of all notices of motion in accordance with the Constitution. He shall receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due and belonging to the Society, receiving receipt therefor, and shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, approved by the President. It shall be his duty to keep record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and each member's attendance at such meetings, and in his annual report state the number of meetings held and how many each member attended. He shall also preserve all books, papers and other documents belonging to the Society, and upon retiring from office deliver all such to his successor. He shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to that office, and at

the annual meeting render a complete report of the membership and condition of the Society.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Honorary Secretary all moneys, giving a receipt therefor, and pay them out only on an authorized order from the Secretary, approved by the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the President or nominee of the Board. He shall keep a proper record of his receipts and disbursements, subject to the inspection of the Society and shall deliver to his successor all moneys, books and other property belonging to the Society which may be in his possession, and at the annual meeting or when otherwise required, he shall furnish a complete report of his office, producing vouchers for all money paid out. He shall furnish such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board shall direct, the cost of same to be paid by the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have full charge of the working interests of the Society; they shall aid the President in the management of the Society between its sessions, and shall report on such matters as may be assigned to them for consideration on a vote of the Society at its meetings.

8. All members of the Society who are in good standing shall be eligible for any office in the Society. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

9. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any authorized meeting of the Board.

10. The member named first on any committee shall act as Chairman until another is chosen by the said committee.

11. Parliamentary usages shall be observed in all debates and discussions.

12. In the election of officers, a ballot shall be taken for the President and the Vice-Presidents, and it shall require a majority of the votes cast to elect each such officer, and when three or more candidates are nominated, the one receiving the lowest number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped from the list until only two remain, or until one shall have received a majority of the votes cast. In balloting for Directors the twenty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and all ballot papers used shall bear the stamp of the Society.

13. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two years in succession, and a period of two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.

14. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest

in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

15. By-Laws may be made, altered or repealed at a meeting called in accordance with the Constitution.

*Man could have lived his life till evening's close
Humbly and worthily without a Rose.*

*But One Who knew his weakness and his might
Made Roses, not for need, but for delight.*

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North York Township Horticultural Society Incorporated, Willowdale.
Port Arthur Horticultural Society, Port Arthur
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Stratford Horticultural Society, Stratford

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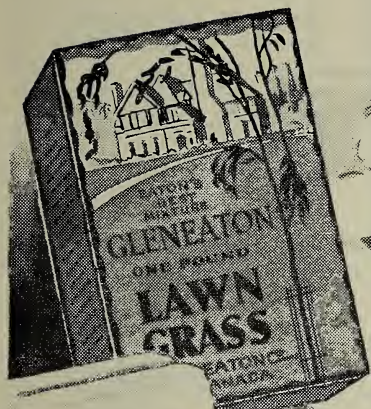
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